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Vol IV No 239

11 December 1984

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GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON CARL VINSON PORT CALL

OW111049 Tokyo KYODO in English 1041 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Dec. 11 KYODO -- The Japanese Government prepared a written statement Tuesday announcing "there has been no agreement to make Yokosuka a home port for the USS Carl Vinson."

During a cabinet meeting, government ministers drafted a statement on the problem of the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier which made a port call at Kanagawa Prefecture's Yokosuka U.S. Naval Base between Monday and Wednesday. The government says in the statement that, based on the Japan-U.S. security treaty and the principle of prior consultation concerning Japan port calls by U.S. ships carrying nuclear arms, it believes the Carl Vinson was not carrying nuclear weapons.

The statement was prepared in reply to a question by Koichiro Ueda, communist upper house member, who claimed that the Carl Vinson's port call violates Japan's three-point nonnuclear principle because some planes aboard can be armed with nuclear weapons.

ENTERPRISES, U.S. FIRMS VIE FOR SATELLITE DEAL

OW100913 Tokyo KYODO in English 0902 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 10 KYODO -- Three U.S.-Japanese teams are already vying to sell communications satellites to a proposed Japanese satellite communications company. One team is composed of Hughes Aircraft and two Japanese trading giants, C. Itoh and Co. and Mitsui and Co.; another team of Ford Aerospace, Mitsubishi Corp. and Mitsubishi Electric Corp., and the third of RCA Astroelectronics and Sony Corp.

Amid growing trade friction, the United States has asked Japan to import communications satellites to help redress the two countries' trade imbalance. The government decided last April to allow private Japanese enterprises to also launch foreign-made communications satellites, paving the way for such imports. Speculation is rife that satellite imports will come up at the January 2 meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Los Angeles.

The loudest voice for satellite imports belongs to Taiyu Kobayashi, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations' (Keidanren) Information and Communications Committee, and of Fujitsu Ltd., who says users would benefit if an imported satellite were used. The Kobayashi committee said that it would be appropriate to launch a 1-ton satellite, in a recent report on feasibility studies on a satellite communications enterprise project. The committee also recommended that the first satellite be launched in May 1983, and a backup satellite in August the same year.

Hughes Aircraft took an early lead among the three U.S. satellite companies in a Comsat deal with Japan. A Hughes Aircraft executive, in a Keidanren briefing on the satellite, said his company was ready to abandon its turn for an American space shuttle launching in favor of the projected Japanese satellite communications enterprise.

The Ford-Mitsubishi team has recently underbid Hughes, however, and it is said that Hughes and Ford are now in about the same competitive position.

The Japanese communications industry was initially opposed to importing satellites, but it has come around to the view that both domestic and imported satellites should be used.

A Japanese communications equipment manufacturer has estimated the cost of manufacturing and launching the two satellites at 65 billion yen (262 million dollars), not counting earth stations and related facilities. A Japanese trading company said the communications satellite deal is attractive, reasoning that an order for the satellites would probably lead to orders for their replacements.

NAKASONE MEETS HONG KONG'S YOODE TO DISCUSS TRADE

OW100927 Tokyo KYODO in English 0923 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 10 KYODO -- Japanese and Hong Kong leaders shared on Monday the importance to maintain capitalism and free trade for Hong Kong after 1997, the year China regains sovereignty over the British crown colony, Japanese officials said. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Governor Sir Edward Youde met and agreed this was important not only to Japan and Hong Kong, but also to the rest of the world. Nakasone told Sir Edward Japan and Hong Kong should cooperate in maintaining and promoting free trade.

The Hong Kong governor was quoted as telling Nakasone free trade and free flows of capital and important for Hong Kong and China's international relations. Youde arrived in Tokyo Sunday for a four-day visit, leading a high-level economic mission.

LDP KANEMARU'S 'SECRET' VISIT TO TAIWAN NOTED

OW110327 Tokyo KYODO in English 0313 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 11 KYODO -- Shin Kanemaru, secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), made a secret visit last month to Taiwan, which Japan does not recognize diplomatically, it was learned Tuesday. He was the first LDP official holding the top party post to have visited Taipei since 1972 when Japan and China normalized diplomatic relations.

In a press conference, Kanemaru admitted having visited Taiwan and said the objective was to meet Chiang Wei-kuo, the ailing Taiwanese leader who is widely regarded as one of the likely successor to President Chiang Ching-kuo. "That was a private visit," said Kanemaru, known as a pro-Taiwanese politician but he denied that he had met President Chiang.

According to informed sources, Kanemaru left Tokyo November 17 by a China Airline plane and returned home on the following day. Kanemaru's visit to Taiwan, one political observer said, may bring about a delicate influence on the future relationship between Tokyo and Beijing. The fact of his Taiwan visit had been kept secret apparently out of consideration for the Chinese Government, the informed sources said.

Kanemaru also visited Taipei last May to attend the inauguration ceremony for President Chiang, along with former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, leader of the pro-Taiwanese lobby within the LDP. Kanemaru was then chairman of the LDP's Executive Council.

TRADE GROUP VISITS PRC; MEETS LI XIANNIAN

For Beijing coverage of the visit to the PRC by a Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade delegation, led by Vice Chairman Shigeichi Koga, including meetings with PRC President Li Xiannian and Vice Premier Li Peng, see the Northeast Asia section of the 7 December China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JSP PUTS CONDITION ON IMPROVING TIES WITH ROK

OW101307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Uchiura, Ishikawa Pref. Dec. 10 KYODO -- Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairman Ishibashi said here Monday his party is willing to improve its relations with South Korea if the Japanese Government starts dialogue with North Korea. Ishibashi, who returned from a North Korea visit recently, disclosed this in connection with JSP's plan to invite a North Korean delegation of cultural and labor representatives at a meeting with fishermen in this town.

If the Japanese Government is willing to meet the North Korean delegation to be invited, JSP will think of establishing contact with South Korea, Ishibashi said. Supporting North Korea's proposal for a three-party conference of the United States, South Korea and North Korea for unification of the divided Korean peninsula, JSP would make whatever effort it could make to help materialize the tripartite conference, he said.

The pro-Pyongyang JSP has so far rejected contact with South Korea.

The Japanese Government is going to lift, on January 1 next year, the economic sanctions it had placed against North Korea in protest against the Rangoon bombing incident.

MITI OFFICIALS AGREE TO LIMIT VCR EXPORTS TO EC

OW100933 Tokyo KYODO in English 0914 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 10 KYODO -- Japan and the European Community Commission agreed Monday to limit Japan's videotape recorder (VTR) exports to the Community next year to 2.25 million units, some one million units fewer than this year, Ministry of International Trade and Industry officials said.

MITI Minister Keijiro Murata told Laurens Jan Brinkhorst, head of the EC Commission here, that Japan's voluntary restraint is an "extraordinary and exceptional" measure and would not include chassis kits, the officials said. Murata also asked Brinkhorst to relay to EC Vice President Etienne Davignon an agreement that European VTR makers would produce not less than 1.4 million units next year, the officials said. Murata stressed that Japan hopes Europe makes its own efforts to recover competitive power for VTR's and that the EC would not take any protectionist measures against Japanese imports, they said.

Japan and the EC had held working-level talks since early last week when Murata and Davignon failed to agree on ways to limit next year's Japanese VTR exports to the 10-nation Community. The two sides had agreed to lower this year's VTR export ceiling of 3.95 million units "considerably" and that actual Japanese exports would reach some 3.2 to 3.3 million units, the officials said.

Japan and the EC, however, failed to agree on a projection on the size of the European VTR market next year, they said. The Japanese view is that the European market would be some 5.3 million units next year and Japan would have room to export some 1.7 million chassis kits, the officials said.

Both sides are to confer once every quarter to respond to any major change in the demand structure in Europe, they added.

'LARGE TRADE SURPLUS' CONTINUES IN NOV

OW100909 Tokyo KYODO in English 0814 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 10 KYODO -- Japan's large trade surplus continued in November, rising to 3.14 billion dollars on a customs clearance basis compared with 1.19 billion dollars a year before, the Finance Ministry said Monday. Preliminary figures showed that exports rose 12.7 percent from a year ago to 13.98 billion dollars, while imports dropped 3.3 percent to 10.85 billion dollars.

The surplus between January and November reached 29.06 billion dollars, already passing last year's record annual surplus of 20.53 billion dollars, and 17.65 billion dollars -- a record then -- for the first 11 months of 1983, ministry officials said.

Office equipment exports soared 41.8 percent from a year earlier to 724 million dollars, as did semiconductor and electronic parts sales, also up 41.8 percent to 512 million dollars. Automobile exports rose 13.2 percent to 2.52 billion dollars. The country's crude oil imports sagged 13.7 percent to 3.05 billion dollars, as the amount held by private companies grew to the equivalent of 105 days' supply at the end of October. Soybean imports also fell, by 63.1 percent to 42 million dollars, while imports of chemical products and other manufactured goods edged up only 4.8 percent in the month.

Japan continued to enjoy a handsome trade surplus with the U.S., 3.23 billion dollars, in November. Exports jumped 30.5 percent to 5.25 billion dollars, while imports declined 3 percent to 2.02 billion dollars. The country had a trade surplus of 29.99 billion dollars with the U.S. for the January-November period, up sharply from last year's record 18.18 billion dollars. Automobile exports to the U.S. rose 23.6 percent to 1.42 billion dollars, and electronic equipment exports, including communication equipment and semiconductors, soared 48.2 percent to 925 million dollars.

Exports to the European Community dropped 3.8 percent to 1.48 billion dollars, while imports advanced 8.2 percent to 8.0 million dollars, leaving a surplus of 669 million dollars. Videotape recorder exports to the EC sagged 27.3 percent from a year ago to 104 million dollars, but those of semiconductors and electronic parts soared 58.9 percent to 77 million dollars.

The country's exports to China jumped 54.9 percent from a year ago to 720 million dollars, while imports edged up 1.6 percent to 507 million dollars, for a surplus of 213 million dollars.

NAKASONE, NLC LEADER DISCUSS FISCAL 1985 BUDGET

OW101317 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 10 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and New Liberal Club [NLC] leader Yohei Kono talked here Monday on preparation of a national budget for fiscal 1985. In the meeting at the prime minister's official residence, Kono proposed to play up a policy for financial reconstruction without tax hikes and a ceiling on defense spending below 1 percent of the gross national product in preparing the fiscal 1985 budget. Kono also called for increased economic cooperation through official development assistance (ODA), a 1 trillion cut in issues of government bonds for the financial reconstruction and a study of a realistic reform of the deficit-ridden Japanese National Railways (JNR) by placing it in private management.

Nakasone answered only that he would study the proposals, without making any concrete reference. The NLC is a coalition partner of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

WPK CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 4-10 DEC

SK110250 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Information on 10th Plenary Meetings of the 6th WPK Central Committee]

[Text] The 10th Plenary Meeting of the 6th WPK Central Committee was held from 4 to 10 December.

The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, presided at the plenary meeting. Present at the meeting were members of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau. Members and candidate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, members and candidate members of the party Central Committee, and members of the Central Auditing Committee of the party were also present at the plenary meeting. Responsible functionaries of central and local party, administration, and economic organizations and party secretaries and managers of plants and enterprises participated in the meeting as observers.

The plenary meeting brought up the following agenda items:

1. The development plan of the 1985 national economy.
2. The issue of organization.

Comrade Hong Song-yong, candidate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier of the Administration Council, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, made a report on the first agenda item at the meeting.

Following the report, sub-committee meetings were held to confirm the indexes for the national economic development plan for 1985 and to ensure that they correctly and extensively dovetailed with each other. Many comrades participated in discussion at the sub-committee meetings.

The plenary meeting pointed out that the current meeting was a historic plenary meeting which effected a new turning point in scientifically preparing the national economic plan in accordance with the new realities in which the nation's economic scale has become unprecedentedly large and each domain in the economy has become very complex. The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has made an important decision on the first agenda item.

The plenary meeting stressed the issue of normalizing production at a high level in implementing the 1985 national economic plan in accordance with the Taean work system and the issue of thoroughly implementing the independent economic accounting system. The meeting discussed questions regarding measures to bring about a basic turning point in guaranteeing materials, in cooperative production organization, and in the transportation organization work so that the next year's national economic plan be successfully implemented.

The meeting discussed next year's economic plan on the basis of the successes achieved in implementing this year's economic plan. The meeting pointed out that great successes were achieved in attaining the targets of the Second 7-Year Plan this year by accelerating production and construction with the spirit of adding the "speed of the eighties" to Chollima in all domains of the national economy and in achieving the 10 major prospective targets in socialist construction for the 1980's.

The plenary meeting noted that a great advance was made this year in making a breakthrough for a new upsurge in socialist economic construction by directing strength to the mining industry, including Komdok, Musan, Anju, and Hyesan, that an unprecedentedly large bumper harvest was reaped by vigorously waging the struggle to attain the target of 10 million tons of grain and that a more solid foundation was provided to enhance the people's livelihood epochally by vigorously waging the struggle to carry out the revolution in light industry and the revolution in service work.

The plenary meeting stressed that the successes won in implementing this year's economic tasks proved the indomitable strength of our people, who are struggling and advancing vigorously in firm unity around the party, and the justness and vitality of our party's economic policy.

The plenary meeting pointed out with satisfaction that the draft of the 1985 economic plan was prepared in a most scientific way based on reality after broad discussion by the masses and thorough, extensive discussion by the functionaries who are thoroughly versed with the concrete realities in production.

The plenary meeting pointed out that 1985 is a significant year marking the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of our party and is an important year during which a new turning point should be effected in socialist construction.

The plenary meeting also noted: The successful implementation of the 1985 national economic plan is of great significance in glorifying next year, a significant year, with the proud victory in socialist construction, in further consolidating the foundation of our nation's self-supporting economy by effecting a new upsurge in economic construction, and in achieving the magnificent prospective targets for the 1980's ahead of schedule.

With regard to the main tasks of the national economic plan for 1985, the plenary meeting stressed: In socialist economic construction next year, priority should be given to the mining industry and railway transport, and the metal industry should be still further boosted to effect a new upsurge in socialist economic construction and remarkably improve the people's livelihood.

Giving priority to the mining industry and railway transport and further boosting the metal industry are the most important tasks for more rapidly developing our economy.

The plenary meeting said that a new turn should be brought about in all branches of the national economy next year, with decisive priority given to the mining industry and railway transport, and the metal industry should be further developed and the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction triumphantly attained in the next long-range plan period.

Enhancing and raising the people's living to a higher stage is one of the main tasks that should be solved in the next year. Our people's life should be made more cultural and affluent with great efforts continuously directed to the light industrial revolution and consumer goods production, and public catering and services decisively boosted.

The meeting pointed out that when the main tasks of next year's national economic plan are successfully fulfilled, the political and economic power of our country will be further increased, more solid material foundations for the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country will be laid, and new, great progress will be in the struggle of our party and our people for modeling the whole society on the chuche idea.

The plenary meeting stressed that the guiding functionaries in all domains and units of the national economy and all workers should effect a new great upsurge in socialist economic construction, rising up as one in implementing the national economic plan for 1985 which is of great significance to our revolution and construction. The meeting set tasks to give full play to the productive potentials of the chuche-oriented industry in the industrial domain.

The plenary meeting noted: Smoothly meeting the demand for fuel and raw material in the national economy by decisively giving priority to the mining industry is a basic factor for maximizing use of the existing production capacity in overall economic domains and for extensive increasing production. Thus, production of coal and ore should be decisively increased. The plenary meeting directed attention, above all, to development of coal industry. The meeting also noted: At present, the most important task in socialist economic construction is to decisively increase production of coal by rapidly developing the coal industry. Only when we produce and guarantee sufficient coal can we successfully carry out next year's economic plan in all domains of the national economy. Stressing the need to decisively increase coal production by rapidly developing coal, the plenary meeting said that efforts should be concentrated on the large-scale coal mines in the western region, such as those in Anju, Suncho, and Kangdong districts, with large coal deposits and favorable mining conditions, and on the coal mines in the northern region. At the same time, new coal mines and small- and medium-scale ones should be developed extensively, in order to effectively utilize the existing production capacity and create new capacity, and low calorie coal and semi-anthracite should be energetically developed and used.

All domains in the national economy should give priority to guaranteeing the material and facilities required for the coal industry and carry out the work of supporting the mines by the entire party and the entire nation.

The plenary meeting called for a rapid increase in production of non-ferrous metals. Rapidly increasing the production of non-ferrous metals in accordance with the decision of the sixth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee is of great significance in smoothly meeting the daily increasing demand for non-ferrous metals in the national economy and in accelerating overall economic development.

Efforts should be concentrated on the Komdok general industrial enterprise, which is important in non-ferrous metal production, and on the copper mines in Yanggang Province. By so doing, non-ferrous metal ore production should be increased epochally. The reorganization and consolidation of the existing non-ferrous metal processing bases should be intensified for their maximum utilization. At the same time, new non-ferrous metal processing bases should be firmly established.

The plenary meeting noted that the party's call for giving firm priority to geological survey work, stripping, tunneling, and pit construction; for the introduction of large, modern, and high-speed mining facilities; and for mass mining, mass transport, and mass processing should be thoroughly implemented in order to develop the extractive industry rapidly.

The plenary meeting noted the need to rapidly develop the power industry to properly meet the growing demand for electricity. The plenary meeting noted that more electricity should be produced through maximum utilization of the production capacities of the existing power plants, the on-going construction of thermal and hydraulic power plants and medium- and small-size power plants should be actively accelerated for early completion, and power production should be ceaselessly increased, while all sectors seek to conserve power.

The plenary meeting advanced, as the important task for the next year, further increasing iron and steel production through the development of the metallurgical industry. The plenary meeting noted: Increasing iron and steel production through the rapid development of the metallurgical industry is one of the most important tasks for the successful fulfillment of the national economic plan for the next year and for the attainment of the 10 long-range goals of the socialist economic construction.

At present, what is demanded more at every socialist construction site is iron and steel materials. The production of iron and steel materials should be decisively increased by further intensifying the chuche-oriented nature and self-reliance of the ferrous metal industry and by ensuring the maximum utilization of the existing iron and steel production and rolling facilities.

The plenary meeting noted that the ore production bases, including Musan mine, and the fuel bases should be firmly organized, and priority should be given to metallurgical plants in supplying quality raw materials and fuel in order to decisively increase iron production.

The plenary meeting put forth the task of developing the machine industry to an even higher stage. The plenary meeting noted: The machine industry is the nucleus of heavy industry, and the foundation of technical progress. Only through the development of the machine industry can the level of the technology and equipment of all sectors of the national economy be further enhanced, and the chucheization, modernization, and scientification of the national economy be accelerated to bring about new upsurges in socialist economic construction.

The plenary meeting also noted: The poor facilities of the machinery plants should be augmented, their production process modernized, and the proper supply of materials such as rolled steel and cooperative products guaranteed for them. In so doing, the modern machinery needed by the extractive industry, the railway transportation sector, and the metallurgical industry, as well as the plant facilities needed for capital construction, should be responsibly produced and supplied.

The plenary meeting stressed that the machinery industry, in particular, must place emphasis on producing and supplying the mining facilities needed for drastically increasing coal production. The plenary meeting noted that productivity should be enhanced, materials be economized, and the quality of machinery products be improved through the introduction of press and die forging and the welding and insulation material revolutions in order to successfully accomplish the vast task facing the machinery industry.

The plenary meeting set forth tasks for the domain of the chemical industry. The meeting stressed that the production of chemical fiber, synthetic resin, and various chemical fertilizers should be increased by repairing the facilities in the chemical plants in a timely manner and thoroughly establishing measures for guaranteeing raw materials and fuel. Renovation should be effected in producing basic chemical goods such as caustic soda, sodium carbonate, and lactic acid, and paper and rubber products. The increasing demand for salt in the national economy should also be smoothly ensured.

The plenary meeting noted: The production of building materials, including cement, should be increased and renovation should be effected in production of magnesia clinker and [word indistinct]. We should produce more timber and use it effectively and extensively.

The plenary meeting stressed that a new turning point should be effected in the people's standard of living by thoroughly implementing the policy of the light industrial revolution and the revolution in services put forth by the party. The meeting noted: The constant promotion of the people's standard of living is the supreme principle in our party's activities.

No task is more important for the party in socialist economic construction than enhancing the people's standard of living.

Noting that an important task facing light industry next year is to operate the existing light industrial factories at full capacity, the meeting stressed that the production of textiles, clothing, footwear, cooking oil, confectioneries, and soft drinks should be decisively increased to make the people's standard of living more affluent.

The plenary meeting pointed out that the kinds of quantity of daily necessities should be increased by giving full play to initiative in local areas and firmly organizing the local raw material bases, and promoting their quality. In particular, plants and enterprises should organize more workshops for daily necessities, thus increasing the production of these items, and should set up more home workshops and subsidiary work teams everywhere, including in cities, counties, workers' districts, and cooperative farms. Thus, we should more properly meet the demands of the residents for various daily necessities, including sundry goods, by extensively developing home service work.

The plenary meeting said that a revolution should be effected in services in keeping with the sharp growth in the production of consumer goods, to improve and invigorate commodity circulation and develop public catering and services. In particular, service establishments should be set up everywhere and their trades actively increased.

The plenary meeting emphasized development of fisheries. Development of fisheries is one of the best methods for promoting the people's diet in our country, surrounded by sea on three sides. The existing fishing boats should be used to the maximum and a scientific production command system established to greatly augment fisheries output and supply the people with a greater quantity of processed fish of good quality.

The plenary meeting advanced tasks to boost grain production next year and make greater progress in all domains of the rural economy. The meeting highly assessed and proudly summed up the victories capture of the goal of 10 million tons of grain through a bumper harvest in this year's farming under the leadership of the party. The plenary meeting noted: Further increasing agricultural production, including grain production is the most important task we are faced with today, when a cold front persists and many nations of the world are suffering a food crisis.

Another upsurge should be brought about in agricultural production next year, a significant year marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country and the 40th anniversary of the party founding, in order to lay a solid foundation for attaining the 15 million ton target in grain production and powerfully demonstrate the might of the chuche method of farming.

The plenary meeting emphasized that in order for farming to be successful, we should carry it out on a scientific and technical basis, as demanded by the chuche method of farming, and that we should actively introduce new strains by improving the breeding work and thoroughly observe the principle of the right crop in the right place and the right crop in the right season. We should also improve the nature of soil by applying a large quantity of fertilizer and (?compost). We should produce and supply a large quantity of various chemical fertilizers and agricultural medicines.

The plenary meeting noted that the production and supply of quality and high-efficiency farm implements, as well as their utilization, should be increased to the maximum in order to step up the overall mechanization of the rural economy. The plenary meeting noted that fields for grain production should be expanded by stepping up tideland reclamation and constructing an (?irrigation network) and by developing more new lands through the movement of people.

The plenary meeting noted that, besides the increase of grain production, the production of vegetables, industrial crops, and fruits should be further increased, and livestock farming should be developed in order to supply more vegetables, meat, and eggs for the people.

The plenary meeting put forth the next year's task for capital in the construction sector. Stressing that the construction sector's important task is to place emphasis on the construction of production facilities and to build more houses, the plenary meeting noted that, in order to successfully accomplish the task, priority should be correctly set in carrying out construction projects, construction should be carried out intensively the examination of plans should be further intensified, and the quality of construction and production and assembly of facilities should be thoroughly guaranteed by firmly complying with the technical requirements.

The plenary meeting stressed the need to properly meet the growing demand of the national economy for transportation by placing great emphasis on the development of the transportation system, in particular, on the railway transport. Transport is precisely production. Only when the railway sector properly plays its role as the arteries of the country and the vanguard of the national economy can the overall socialist construction be vigorously stepped up. The available railway transport capacity should be utilized to its maximum degree, and its capacity be further increased. At the same time, more side tracks should be laid in the precinct of the stations along the electrified railway lines; some feeder lines should be newly electrified; the railway construction in the northern sector of the country should be actively stepped up; the concentrated freight stations should be more properly organized; and the commanding and organizational work for transport should be decisively improved.

The plenary meeting noted that the volume of joint freight transport by railway, vehicle, and ship should be increased by further developing the vehicle and marine transportation, along with railway transportation.

The plenary meeting put forth the task to further expand and develop foreign trade in accordance with the demand of the prevailing situation in which the scale of the national economy has been incomparably expanded, and the economic sectors have been extremely diversified. The plenary meeting noted: Expanding and increasing foreign trade are of great significance for the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's standard of living. Efforts should be placed in exporting non-ferrous metal, magnesia clinker, cement, and other important export items. At the same time, all sectors and units should actively increase the production of export items, and the processed items' proportion in exports should be decisively increased.

The plenary meeting noted that the monthly, quarterly, and indexed export plans should be fulfilled without fail by ensuring that all sectors and units give priority to supplying raw materials, resources, and tertiary products needed for the production of export items.

The plenum stressed that, as noted at the ninth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee, in order to successfully carry out economic construction, the socialist countries should actively develop economic and technological exchanges and cooperation with the fraternal countries while maximizing the mobilization of and making the most of the strength of their peoples and their domestic resources.

The plenum pointed out that economic, scientific, and technological exchanges and cooperation with socialist countries and other nations should be strengthened and that, on the basis of the spirit of South-South cooperation, economic cooperation, including collaboration should be actively developed.

The plenum also noted that scientific research work should be enhanced, new scientific and technological inventions be quickly applied to production, chuche be thoroughly established in scientific research work, and efforts be concentrated on solving urgent scientific and technological problems arising in socialist construction at present.

The plenum pointed out that, by improving and strengthening the work of land and city management, afforestation work should be dynamically conducted; riverine projects, the work of road maintenance, and the work of the repair and maintenance of buildings and water supply and drainage facilities should be carried out well; and streets and villages should be assiduously managed in a more tidy and sanitary manner.

The plenum laid down concrete tasks to develop education, culture, health service, and communications.

The plenum stressed that the national economic plan for next year should be successfully fulfilled by further improving socialist economic management.

The plenum noted as follows: Carrying out the work of supplying materials, of organizing cooperative production, and of organizing transport is a basic crux to normalize production at a high level and successfully perform the national economic plan and is an important task which should be adhered to in improving socialist economic management.

The plants and enterprises should reserve materials, give priority to the production of cooperative products, and plan and coordinate the work of organizing transport so that resources, materials, and equipment can be transported in a timely manner as soon as they are produced at plants and enterprises.

The economic guidance organs should thoroughly establish the system of supplying materials in accordance with the demand of the Taean work system and correctly command the work of supplying materials so that materials can be concentrated in the fields of mining industry, railway transport, metallurgical industry, and people's lives, and a strict discipline in which materials are supplied in accordance with plans and contracts can be established. Also, they should see to it that all conditions for production are smoothly guaranteed by responsibly conducting the work of ensuring the supply of materials for plants and enterprises, by strengthening the discipline of cooperative production, and by planning and coordinating transport organization.

The plenum noted that the state-run enterprises and cooperative farms should correctly enforce the independent accounting system, the work team bonus system, and the sub-work team management system, and correctly make use of economic means. The plenum pointed out as follows: The unit of the independent economic accounting system should be correctly set, all functionaries and workers should actively take part in the independent economic accounting system, and should gradually change the organs with a budget system into organs with an independent economic accounting system or a semi-independent economic accounting system. Along with this, regulations on the independent economic accounting system, the work team bonus system, and the sub-work team contract system should be perfected in conformity with the demands of developing reality, all fields and units should manage the economy in a more scientific and reasonable manner by correctly taking advantage of economic means, and workers' zeal for production and their creative activity should be fully displayed.

The plenary meeting stressed that all economic guidance organizations, plants, and enterprises should stage a vigorous struggle to reduce waste by meticulously running state management, to increase by careful thrift, and to explore and mobilize the inner reserves to the fullest extent.

The plenary meeting noted: All sectors and units of the national economy should actively mobilize and effectively utilize the saving reserves of such fuel materials as electricity and coal, reduce the standard of material consumption by actively launching the technological renovation movement, endlessly improve the technological and economic standards such as correctly defining all forces, and heighten the capacity of the facilities and their usage to the fullest extent.

The plenary meeting stressed that party organizations at all levels and all the economic guidance organizations should establish strict discipline for planning, improve socialist economic management, and see to it that all sectors and units of the national economy implement the plan for the national economy for next year without deviation every month and every quarter.

The plenary meeting stressed the need to strengthen the party's leadership over the implementation of the plan for the national economy. The plenary meeting noted: Strengthening the party's leadership over the implementation of the plan for the national economy is a decisive guarantee for a successful implementation of the plan for the next year. Only when the party's leadership over the implementation of the plan for national economy is strengthened, can the functionaries and working people be made to devote all their wisdom and energy to the implementation of the economic tasks.

Noting the need for the party organizations to strengthen organizational and political work among the party members and working people so as to vigorously organize and mobilize them to the struggle to implement the plan for the national economy, the plenary meeting stressed: The party organizations should explain and deeply inculcate among the party members and working people the party's decision and instructions aimed at reforming guidance on and management of the implementation of the 1985 plan for the national economy and socialist economic construction and should see to it that all functionaries demonstrate a high revolutionary spirit of unconditionally implementing the plan until it is fully complete.

The party organizations should constantly have at their command the status of the implementation of the plan for the national economy, take measures by collectively discussing them at meetings of party committees in a timely manner, and should see to it that all functionaries faithfully carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned to them with the air of masters and with responsibility.

The party organizations should see to it that all functionaries go deep among the masses to successfully carry out orders and tasks assigned with the help of those masses' revolutionary enthusiasm and creative wisdom by thoroughly embodying the spirit of Chongsan Ri and the Chongsan Ri methods and that they bravely overcome difficulties in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

The plenary meeting stressed the need to summon the party members and working people to a new production upsurge by closely combining the struggle to create "the speed of the eighties" with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to emulate the example set by unsung heroes in all sectors and units of the national economy and by launching it vigorously.

The plenary meeting expressed its firm conviction that all the party members and working people will brilliantly complete the 1985 plan for the national economy and effect a new change in socialist construction by energetically advancing, rallying around the party Central Committee.

The plenary meeting adopted a decision on the 1985 plan for the development of the national economy. The plenary meeting dealt with the organizational problem, the second agenda item.

The plenary meeting elected Comrade Pak Nam-ki as a secretary of the party Central Committee, and Comrades Kang Sun-hui, Kim Won-chon, and Chon Chin-su as members of the party Central Committee to fill vacancies. It also elected Comrades Kim Kwang-hak, Chon Ho-Kyun, Nam Sang-nak, Kim Song-ku, Choe Pong-man, and Kim Chol-myong as alternate members of the party Central Committee to fill vacancies.

The Central Auditing Commission of the party elected Comrade Kim Chae-yol and Pak Sung-il as members to fill vacancies.

NODONG SINMUN CALLS FOR REVOLUTIONARY WORKSTYLE

SK090500 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2124 GMT 6 Dec 84

[NODONG SINMUN 7 December editorial: "Let Us Work and Live in a Revolutionary Manner"]

[Text] Our people are industrious and strongly revolutionary minded. We should be highly revolutionary minded in order to meet the requirements of the current situation and should work and live in a much more militant way. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: We should not cherish a peaceful feeling even for a moment; We should never tolerate the slightest feelings of taking it easy, slackness, and ennui.

Our people are assigned the difficult and weighty task of accomplishing the Second 7-Year Plan and of achieving the 10-point prospective goal of socialist economic construction. The country's situation is still complicated and strained. By touching off the Panmunjom firing incident recently, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have created an acute and grim atmosphere on the Korean peninsula.

The revolutionary duty assigned to us and the current situation call on all party members and workers to always work in a vigilant manner and to live wholesomely without knowing the slightest feelings of taking it easy, slackness, ennui, and conceit. Working and living continuously in a vigilant and militant manner despite the development of society and despite the improvement of the people's standard of living are important traits and a workstyle those who carry out the revolution should possess.

Our revolution is not complete. We should prevent the erroneous trend of taking it easy and slackness -- the feeling of hating work -- from prevailing among the people as socialist construction progresses and as the people's standard of living improves -- the disappearance of worry about food and clothing. Thanks to the great kindness and benevolence shown by the party and the leader, our functionaries have become reliable workers for socialist construction and dignified leaders of the revolution after suffering poverty and the lack of rights. The more affluent and civilized a life we enjoy, the more we should continually remember our class origin and past status and the more we should live faithfully and struggle on the single road of the revolution.

The important requirement in working and living in a revolutionary manner is to firmly assume an attitude of thinking and acting only in accordance with the ideology and will of our party. Our party is one that carries out the revolution and struggles. Regarding accomplishing the leader's revolutionary cause and making chuche Korea shine as the supreme duty, our party has energetically led the struggle to achieve this end.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has conducted bold operations to bring about a great upsurge in the overall sector of socialist construction after recently setting forth the militant tasks of bringing about a change in the extractive, railroad transportation, and metallurgical sectors through an all-party, all-country, and pan-national struggle and of carrying out revolutions in light industry and service.

All functionaries, party members, and workers should bear in their hearts the party's intent; should always breathe and act in unison with the party; and should devote everything to the struggle to implement party decisions and directives.

It is important for us to responsibly accomplish our assigned revolutionary task, working and living in a revolutionary manner. The party has assigned our functionaries and party members important outposts in revolution and construction. Only when functionaries and party members work faithfully determined to responsibly share in a manner worthy of the party's revolutionary warriors can they successfully accomplish the difficult and vast task assigned to us, overcoming all difficulties.

There is really much work that our functionaries and workers should carry out. We should always consider how to successfully implement the party's intent and policy to meet the requirement of our weighty revolutionary duty. We should work in a vigilant manner. In particular, functionaries should repeatedly think on accomplishing their duties and should carry out their work energetically.

Party members and workers in all sectors and units of the people's economy, including the extractive industry sector, should bring about a continuous innovation in production and construction by vigorously advancing with the spirit of adding the speed of the eighties to Chollima and by highly displaying the fighting revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Another important requirement in working and living in a revolutionary manner is to thoroughly adopt a socialist lifestyle. A socialist lifestyle is a style of life and activities that helps workers in socialist society to nobly live in a revolutionary manner, and devotedly struggle to achieve the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

All party members and workers should thoroughly adopt a lifestyle that suits the nature of the socialist system, should raise objection to all forms of empty formalities and ostentation, and should lead a frugal and wholesome life. In particular, they should thoroughly develop the spirit of thinking and living in a revolutionary manner to meet the requirements of our revolution and the situation of the country and should prevent the emergence of the slightest factor of unwholesomeness.

A high culture and a deep feeling is the noble trait of those who carry out the revolution. Party members and workers should pay attention to organizing the people's daily lives in a much more cultural, tender, and diversified manner to meet the requirements of a socialist lifestyle. We should correctly grasp the party's policy by leading our cultural and emotional life in an enjoyable and energetic manner after the day's work, and should continuously increase the level of our technical and practical life by arming ourselves with modern science and technology.

Thanks to the wise leadership and great consideration of the party and the leader, the living conditions and environment of our workers have improved with the passage of time. In order to suit this situation, we should improve our living environment in a much more cultural way. We should carry ourselves in a civilized manner worthy of socialist workers and should run state affairs in a frugal manner worthy of the masters of the country.

It is important to thoroughly develop the spirit of observing laws in working and living in a revolutionary manner. At a time when society has become much more organized and when social life has become diversified with the development of the construction of socialism and communism, it is necessary to strengthen revolutionary laws and order to meet the requirement of this trend. Willingly observing laws and social order is the work of consolidating and developing social systems for workers.

Only when we thoroughly develop the revolutionary spirit of observing laws can we help workers work and live in a disciplined and moderate manner, establish a revolutionary system in all sectors of social life in an orderly manner, and achieve the wholesome development of society.

All part members and workers should sincerely adhere to the country's laws and regulations with a sense of responsibility and should willingly observe traffic regulations and public morality.

Upholding the party's slogan reading "Production, study, and daily life in accordance with the style of the anti-Japanese Guerrillas," party organizations should correctly indoctrinate party members and workers to help them work and live in a revolutionary manner and should vigorously forge ahead with the work of generalizing the good example shown in working in a revolutionary manner. Thus, they should make society overflow with a high revolutionary passion, with the feeling of optimism, and with the spirit of tenaciously living and advancing.

NODONG SINMUN PRAISES 'IMMORTAL CHUCHE IDEA'

SK011933 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1916 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Saturday comes out with an article entitled "The Chuche Idea Is a Great Revolutionary Idea Based on Practical Experiences of the Korean Revolution".

The article says: In many works including the treatise "on the chuche idea," dear Comrade Kim Chong-il scientifically explained that the chuche idea is a great revolutionary idea which was founded on the basis of the demands of our era and a wealth of experiences of the Korean revolution.

The immortal chuche idea is a shining fruition of the great ideological and theoretical activities of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Possessed of rare intelligence and outstanding leadership ability, Comrade Kim Il-song founded the chuche idea reflecting the demands and aspirations of our times and the rich historic experiences of the Korean revolution and consummated it in original ideological and theoretical systems.

The chuche idea is a full consummation of the precious exploits and wealth and experiences gained by Comrade Kim Il-song for a long time. The tremendous vitality and attraction of the chuche idea are based on the precious practical experiences of the Korean revolution.

The chuche idea serves as an original scientific guiding idea as it reflects new profound experiences gained in the course of hewing out and advancing the Korean revolution in an independent way.

Comrade Kim Il-song has steadily accumulated unique experiences peculiar to us, considering the fundamental interests of the revolution and the aspirations and demands of our people to be an absolute standard in the whole period of his revolutionary struggle. All our lines and policies from the character and tasks of the Korean revolution and the strategical and tactical tasks for struggles in each period of politics, economy, culture and foreign affairs are run through with originality and creativity from A to Z.

The chuche idea serves, at the same time, as an encyclopedic idea giving perfect answers to all the problems raised by revolutionary struggle of our times as it fully reflects the very rich experiences attained in every stage and in all fields of our revolution and construction.

It is a powerful weapon for the revolutionary practice of our era, that is, a great guiding idea with component systems and contents as a revolutionary theory, not a mere academic system, because it was founded on the basis of such rich and general feats and experiences of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche idea is being deepened and developed still further by our party today. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il evolved the principles and contents of the chuche idea and systematises them in an all-round way with his profound and energetic ideological and theoretical activities. He also scientifically proved its greatness and originality. His works "on the chuche idea" and "let us advance under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea" and others have made a great contribution to enriching the treasure-house of the chuche idea.

KULLOJA NO 12 CARRIES ARTICLE ON FOREIGN TRADE

SK061105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA) -- Kulloja, the politico-theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, carried in its issue No. 12 an article titled "Socialist Economic Construction and Foreign Trade" by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun.

Noting that today our country has forged friendly relations with many countries on the five continents of the globe and is extensively developing economic exchange with them and constantly expanding the scope of its foreign trade, the article says:

As a result of the rapid development of foreign trade, the total value of foreign trade grew 2.2 times in six years for carrying out the second seven-year plan and export is steadily increasing this year when the scale of production has grown. A marked change has been brought about in the composition of export goods, too, and manufactured goods hold an overwhelming proportion in our goods sold to foreign countries.

Those countries which want to have foreign trade with our country are steadily in number and the support of the world's progressive people to our fair and aboveboard foreign trade policy and their sympathy with it are increasing.

Our country which had been eclipsed for a long time in the world map and kept outside the world market is extensively developing economic relations on the principle of complete equality and mutual benefit with many countries of the world, big and small, under the uplifted banner of independence, friendship and peace. This clearly testifies to the justness of the chuche-oriented external economic policy of our party.

We should bring about an epochal change in foreign trade to comply with the demand of socialist economy on a new higher stage of its development, while consolidating the achievements made in the past period.

Today our country has solid material foundations for extensively developing foreign trade. Thanks to the vigorous endeavours of our heroic working class and all other working people who have risen in wholehearted response to the party's call, large nonferrous metal and fire-proof material production bases are being built more solidly in Komdok, Nyanggang Province and various other parts of the country and firm bases for the production of steel, cement, machine tools and other heavy industrial goods have been built up in different parts.

What is most important in developing foreign trade is to direct efforts to the development of trade relations with the socialist countries, giving priority to the socialist market. Trade relations through the socialist market holds a most important place in the development of foreign trade.

The socialist market based on the superiority of the socialist system and the friendship and trust among the socialist countries is incomparably superior to the capitalist market. Unlike the capitalist market where free competition holds sway, the socialist market is characterised by economic exchange and mutual cooperation between class brothers based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and proletarian internationalism and its intrinsic character is stability and solidness free from any economic fluctuation.

The socialist market has potentialities to fully meet the external economic demands of socialist countries.

The socialist countries have rich natural resources and are developing industrial and agricultural production year by year. The proportion of socialist countries in the world industrial output value now stands at over 40 percent. Therefore, when the socialist countries actively carry on trade activity in reliance upon the socialist market, they can successfully solve various problems arising in economic construction and prevail over capitalism in economic and technological field.

Our party which takes it as its consistent principle to give priority to the socialist market and strengthen economic exchange and trade relations with socialist countries has set forth a clear target to drastically increase the volume of trade with socialist countries as against the present in five-six years to come.

It remains our important task in the development of foreign trade to actively conduct trade with socialist countries, while expanding and developing trade relations with all countries with differing social systems which respect our sovereignty and desire to have economic relations with us. In particular, we should direct efforts to actively developing trade relations with the non-aligned and Third World countries so that our foreign trade may become a powerful means in strengthening and developing the Non-aligned Movement and accelerating the cause of making the whole world independent.

The article says that an important task for the development of foreign trade is to actively tap and mobilize export resources and substantially increase export.

Pointing out that it is one of the important means for the development of foreign trade to firmly adhere to the credit-firm principle, the article says: To adhere to this principle, it is important for all domains to preferentially produce export goods, observe the date of delivery without fail, raise the quality of export goods and improve their packing.

WICKHAM'S VISIT TO SOUTH CALLED WAR 'JUNKET'

SK110638 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] According to radio reports from South Korea, Wickham, the U.S. Army chief of staff, sneaked into South Korea yesterday. This wretch will stay in South Korea until 13 December; he will inspect units of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces occupying South Korea.

As is known, Wickham is a villainous enemy of our people and a notorious war maniac who, while serving as the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces occupying South Korea from July 1979 to June 1982, directed and maneuvered, behind the scenes, traitor Chon Tu-hwan into the Kwangju holocaust brutality and the plot to seize power, and constantly incited the puppets to anticomunist suppression and maneuvers to provoke war while disregarding and defiling the South Korean people.

It is clear to everyone that the junket of this wretch, in the name of an inspection, is a junket of aggression and war designed to bring about more grave difficulties for the North-South dialogue arranged by our sincere efforts and initiative and to incite the South Korean puppets to division, confrontation, and the provocation of a new war. Moreover, this war maniac sneaked into South Korea, fanning war fever and further straining the situation in our country, at a time when the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets were kicking up rackets against the republic after deliberately killing guards of our side in the conference room area at Panmunjom. This is arousing soaring national indignation among our people.

RADIO REVIEWS PANMUNJOM SHOOTING INCIDENT

SK100911 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0933 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Unattributed talk: "An Extremely Reckless Act of Provocation Aimed at Finding an Excuse To Provoke War"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Because of the ceaseless provocative maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean fascist military elements, the situation of our country is always tense, and, in our country, a lasting danger of war which may break out at any moment exists. The vicious atrocity of murder which the U.S. imperialists committed at Panmunjom last 23 November was a grave violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, and a deliberate and premeditated act of provocation aimed at provoking a new war in Korea.

During the 30-odd years since the conclusion of the Korean Armistice Agreement and the establishment of the conference room area at Panmunjom, the U.S. imperialists have committed countless criminal acts there. However, we have not seen many such incidents like the one this time, in which the U.S. imperialists' aggression troops, by mobilizing automatic weapons, machine guns, and even grenade-launchers, indiscriminately massacred guard personnel of our side who were performing their routine duties.

This shows that the rampage of the U.S. imperialists, who are wildly violating the agreement of the two sides on safety in the Joint Security Area [JSA] at Panmunjom, and the Armistice Agreement, and are seeking new war, has now reached an extreme degree.

Since the beginning of the ceasefire in Korea, the U.S. imperialists have continued to violate the Armistice Agreement and to commit reckless military provocation against the republic, in the sky, and on the land and sea.

The number of the U.S. imperialists' violations of the Armistice Agreement since its signing totals some 394,700 cases as of 20 July. Included among these cases are many grave provocations which the U.S. imperialists committed in the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom to seek the immediate effect of provoking war. An example is the Panmunjom incident of 1976.

Prior to committing this incident, the U.S. imperialists committed some 400 cases of hostile provocations in the JSA at Panmunjom during the previous 7 months. However, on the day of the incident, they wantonly attempted to fell a tree in the JSA, saying that the tree was hampering their surveillance. When our guards told them that they could fell the tree only with the agreement of the two sides, the U.S. imperialists started to wield homicidal weapons and committed the preposterous act of assaulting the guards of our side. This reckless act was to find an excuse to provoke a new war.

This was fully proved by the facts that the U.S. imperialists, even prior to the incident, installed three cameras on the spot where the incident would occur, that they put some 100 heavily armed personnel on stand-by status in the areas around the spot, and that some 300 fully armed military hooligans, under the direct order of the U.S. president, felled the tree and destroyed the guardpost of our side on the morning of 20 August.

In this connection, on 26 August of the same year, the U.S. Paper GUARDIAN said: What is behind the incident of felling a tree in Korea? The United States attempted to provoke war.

The bestial act of murder which was committed this time in the conference room area at Panmunjom is not an exception. The U.S. imperialists, by mobilizing automatic rifles, machine guns, and even grenade-launchers, murdered or seriously injured guards trying to protect a foreign tourist who unintentionally crossed the Central Demarcation Line in the conference room area at Panmunjom, and the guard personnel who rushed forward to rescue the fallen guard after sending a telephone notice. This is a violation of the agreement allowing the guards in the JSA to carry only revolvers and rifles. This shows that the U.S. imperialists illegally brought numerous automatic weapons into the JSA and deployed them there in advance in order to attack us. When the incident occurred, they brought in some 50 personnel armed with automatic weapons, who were put on stand-by status in advance, and deployed them in combat positions, and further escalated the shooting. Furthermore, on 26 November, they brought numerous armed personnel and machine guns into the conference room area, and deployed them there, and unhesitatingly committed the criminal act of threatening our side by wielding revolvers.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists are now committing extremely reckless provocations even in the conference room area at Panmunjom in order to provoke a new war.

Because of the continuing reckless provocations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, a grave situation has been created and, thus, North-South dialogue, which has been arranged with so much effort, cannot be held in peace, and the situation is now extremely tense.

If the U.S. imperialists think that they can frighten the Korean people with armed provocations and war maneuvers, this is a foolish dream.

Our people will never allow the reckless war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, and will inflict a hundredfold and thousandfold revenge for the comrades who fell.

CHONG CHUN-KI FETES SOVIET URAL PEOPLE'S CHORUS

SK110433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang December 11 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of Culture and Art arranged a party at the Ongnyu Restaurant Monday evening in honor of the Soviet state Russian Ural People's Chorus visiting Korea at the invitation of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Invited to the party were the members of the chorus led by L.P. Khaldina and Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Snbspnikov. Present there were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Arts Choe Yong-hwa, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Yi Tuk-yop, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society O Kil-pang and other personages concerned and actors and actresses in the city.

Speeches were exchanged at the party.

The attendants at the party toasted the friendship and unity between the peoples and artistes of Korea and the Soviet Union, the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

SOIREE MARKS ESTABLISHMENT OF DPRK-INDIAN TIES

SK110459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang December 11 (KCNA) -- The Foreign Ministry arranged a cocktail party on the evening of December 10 at the Ongnyu Restaurant on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of India.

Present there were Chon Yong-chin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Han Su-kil, vice-minister of foreign trade; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and other officials concerned.

S.S. Pradhan, charge d'affaires and interim of the Indian Embassy in Pyongyang, and embassy officials were present on invitation.

The cocktail party was addressed by Chon Yong-chin and S.S. Pradhan.

The attendants raised glasses to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Indian peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected President Giani Zail Singh and to the good health and long life of respected Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

CHON STRESSES U.S. -ROK FORCES COMBAT CAPABILITY

SK110122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that North Korea has recently engaged in such "unusual" military activity as the forward deployment of its troops near the Demilitarized Zone, threatening the security of South Korea. In this situation, the ROK-U.S. forces are asked to intensify their defense preparedness to meet any possible North Korean provocations.

Meeting U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen. John A. Wickham at Chongwadae, Chon said that the maintenance of military power of balance on the Korean peninsula is of vital importance to deterring war in the region. The balance of power should be maintained by further improving the combat capability of the Korean and American forces, the president noted. He said he is satisfied with the improvements made steadily in the combat capability of the ROK-U.S. combined forces through their close cooperation.

In reply, Gen. Wickham said that the combat readiness of the U.S. and Korean troops should be further strengthened to maintain peace and stability on the Korean peninsula in the face of the two international sports events -- the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympiad.

Earlier in the day, Gen. Wickham visited Minister of National Defense Yun Song-min at the ministry and they exchanged views on matters of mutual concern. During the meeting, Yun thanked Gen. Wickham for his help in promoting the relationship between Korea and the United States and maintaining peace in Northeast Asia.

Yun also asked the former commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC) to continue his interest in maintaining peace on the peninsula.

Gen. Wickham arrived in Seoul Sunday afternoon for a five-day visit. He served in Korea for three years between July, 1979 and June 1982, as both U.S. and U.N. commander. He is scheduled to visit U.S. military installations in Korea before leaving Seoul Thursday.

ARMED FORCES COMMANDERS DISCUSS COMBAT READINESS

SK110337 Seoul YONHAP in English 0307 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 11 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The South Korean Armed Forces convened meetings of their key commanders Tuesday to discuss enhancement of combat readiness in case of a surprise attack by North Korea. The Army commanders reviewed the year's achievement and said they have determined to reinforce combat readiness next year in a meeting presided over by Army Chief of Staff Gen. Chong Ho-yong. They decided to enhance reserved combat power and to develop tactics fit for the Korean terrain, while expanding computerized management systems and war game systems. Chong praised the Army's manpower for the development of tactical doctrines suitable to the Korean situation and to the reinforcement of operational preparedness in both front and rear areas in 1984.

The Navy also held similar meetings, presided over by the Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Choe Sang-hwa. The Navy commanders discussed promotion of its combat power in 1985 to counter expected North Korean provocations aimed at disturbing the coming general elections and obstructing the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games, both scheduled for Seoul.

Choe instructed the Navy's key commanders to do their best to build an advanced naval combat power.

Air force commanders analyzed the achievements of this year and heard major 1985 policies from Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Kim In-ki. They discussed management of the Air Force that will give them early securement of superiority in the air and rapid improvement of support capacity for ground battles. They agreed to try harder to establish an operational preparedness for strikes against the heart of the enemy to wipe out the enemy's will to provoke war and capability to carry it out.

CHINESE CHANGES SEEN MOTIVATED BY PRAGMATISM

SK090000 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Dec 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Marxism Outdated"]

[Text] Beijing's latest branding of orthodox Marxist theory as obsolete and unfit to solve modern-day problems facing China appears to be primarily aimed at justifying the ongoing purge of party cadres, who are opposed to Deng Xiaoping's determined drive for pragmatic modernization.

The virtual repudiation of Marxist dogma -- and, for that matter, the ideological legacy of Mao Zedong -- was already illustrated seven weeks ago when the Beijing hierarchy adopted a package of sweeping economic reforms, highlighting capitalist-style management techniques and encouraging investment by Western nations.

Still yet, last week's denunciation by the Chinese Communist Party's official mouthpiece, the PEOPLE'S DAILY and at that in its front-page editorial, was noteworthy in that it marked the first time Beijing has made a public and straightforward declaration against the thinking of communist ideologues, Karl Marx and his associates Friedrich Engels and Vladimir Lenin.

Though the rebuff may not necessarily signify a complete break with Marxism-Leninism which has directed China for the past three decades, it does represent a shrewd and methodical repudiation of the orthodox communist principles. It was only about two decades ago that Mao's China was entangled in an acute ideological dispute with the Soviet Union over the latter's revisionism, among other issues.

The picture has now changed with China, under the rule of Deng and his pragmatic company, rapidly deviating from the basic communist theories which have long served as the principal and indisputable guideline for communist states the world over. For the Chinese leaders running the world's most populous country and strenuously pursuing a scheme to occupy a distinct place in the international society, there must have been numerous obstacles and contradictions in translating the orthodox communist dogma into reality. Indeed, as the Chinese aptly pointed out in their latest statement, there are so many things which Marx, Engels and Lenin never experienced or had any contact with, thus proving many of their theories unrealistic and inappropriate today -- even to communist economies based on the very guidelines framed by the 19th-century ideologues. In this regard, the Beijing denunciation eloquently underlines the fallacy of the time-worn communist dogma, that has been blindly or religiously upheld by the communists and their sympathizers.

In terms of international politics, the Chinese action marks yet another challenge to the Soviet Union's standing in the communist world, which has already been troubled by the emergence of Eurocommunism, let alone China's surge in power politics.

Besides, the Chinese challenge to Marxism is expected to have a far-reaching impact on many countries of the Third World or the nonaligned bloc, including some communist states, in developing their own economic policies and political lines as well.

It should be noted that the Beijing thrust, aside from its ideological and political implications, was obviously motivated or necessitated by the overriding practical and realistic factors involving the modernization of a nation.

Drawing our attention in this respect is the possible effects the Chinese course of action would have on North Korea, which has essentially clung to Marxism-Leninism in its economic policy despite its so-called independent foreign policy and fanatic personality cult of Kim Il-song. That question comes to the forefront particularly because of Kim's trip to China late last month, which touched off speculations that one primary purpose of the tour might have been to learn from the Chinese methods of pursuing modernization.

If Beijing's public repudiation of the orthodox communist dogma was epoch-making, even granting the possibility that ideological and political bickerings may persist in post-Deng China, the North Koreans -- like many other developing nations in both the communist and non-communist worlds -- must have many lessons to learn from the Chinese.

OFFICIAL DROPS IDEA OF NORTH AS OLYMPIC COHOST

SK110141 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] London (YONHAP) -- No Tae-wu, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOC), Saturday dismissed the possibility of holding some events of the 1988 Olympics in North Korea, saying that "it is too difficult in reality to do so." No, meeting with Korean correspondents after winding up a one-week visit here, said that the matter of North Korea sharing a role in the 1988 Olympics has not yet been discussed. He visited here at the invitation of the British Government after attending the extraordinary International Olympic Committee (IOC) meeting in Lausanne Dec. 1 and 2.

No said he does not think North Korea will make such a proposal because "if North Korea holds two or three events of the 1988 Seoul Olympics, it would mean its political subordination to South Korea."

"It would also be against the IOC Charter which does not recognize that two national Olympic Committees can hold Olympic Games," the SLOC head said. "So I think that it is impossible."

Touching on the matter of forming a single inter-Korean team for future international sports events, No, concurrently president of the Korea Amateur Sports Association and the Korean Olympic Committee, said that North Korea has not shown a positive attitude toward the matter. He said that more sincerity on the matter is required of North Korea.

"Although attempts to hinder the holding the 1988 Olympic in Seoul by some countries could continue, the decision of holding the Olympics in Seoul will not be changed," he said. "We should only do our utmost to host the Olympic Games successfully."

The top Korean sports leader said that the 1986 General Assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) would be held in Seoul and two to three international sports events are to be held in the city next year. He said that in those events many East European countries are expected to participate.

Commenting on the television rights to the Seoul Olympics, he said that there would be no problems on adjusting the schedule and negotiation with U.S. television networks.

During his visit here, No met the duke of Edinburgh, president of the International Equestrian Federation, and Neil MacFarlane, minister for sports, to discuss on mutual cooperation for the 1988 Seoul Olympics. No is to return to Seoul this weekend via Tunisia.

NO TAE-U DENIES RUMOR ABOUT PREMIERSHIP

SK101158 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Dec 84 p 2

[Article from the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] No Tae-u, chairman of the Seoul Olympic Preparatory Committee, who visited London on his way home from a meeting of the International Olympic Committee held in Lausanne, denied the rumor that he will be appointed as prime minister or that he will run for the National Assembly, stressing the importance of his job.

Chairman No said that he had met Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth during his stay in Britain and asked for his cooperation with regard to Seoul's hosting of the Olympics. He then said: For the time being, this job is most important to me. The person who is now in charge of this job should continue with it, because the preparatory work requires continuity. I have not considered assuming another position because of my extremely busy job; it is beyond my capability to consider this matter.

Referring to student demonstrations and citing the instance of Singapore, he said that, in the course of attaining the level of \$2,000 in annual per capita income, there will be discord among various social circles in a country. He then said that this problem will be resolved with the increase of incomes. Asked about the possibility of influence over the Olympics in case of the continuation of the demonstrations after the presidential election in 1988, he said: Let us view the situation favorably.

MORE SENTENCED TO DETENTION FOR LABOR PROTEST

SK110120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Dec 84 p 8

[Text] Forty-four more people, sentenced to detention in summary trials for their alleged involvement in an "unauthorized" rally, asked for formal trials over the weekend. They brought to 55 the total number of people seeking formal trials in connection with a rally Dec. 2 at the funeral site of the late taxi driver Pak Chong-man. Pak committed suicide on Nov. 30 by setting himself afire in protest against the alleged suppression of labor activities at his company in Seoul.

A total of 60 people were arrested in the protest rally held during Pak's funeral. A summary court later sentenced them to jail terms ranging from 10 to 29 days after finding them guilty of violating the law banning illegal assembly and demonstration. Eleven of them earlier demanded formal trials in defiance of the summary court rulings.

In a related development, a summary court sentenced six college students to jail terms ranging from five to 10 days Sunday for disturbing leaflets critical of the government in connection with Pak's death.

UNEN WELCOMES FORTHCOMING SOVIET-U.S. TALKS

OW110621 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1700 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 10 (MONTSAME) -- The decision to start the Soviet-U.S. talks to reach mutually acceptable agreements on a whole set of questions, concerning nuclear and space weapons, is in the interests of peace and security not only of the two countries, but also of the whole world, the national daily UNEN stresses.

Today the international situation is determined by the state of relations between the two great powers. That's why people of good will welcome the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks, underlines UNEN.

GREAT HURAL PRESIDIUM HONORS USSR'S DOLGIKH

OW070141 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1721 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 6 (MONTSAME) -- By the decree of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, candidate Politbureau member and secretary of the CPSU CC V.I. Dolgikh is awarded the order of Sukhe Bator for his contribution to the cause of strengthening fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and of developing and deepening all-round co-operation between the MPRP and the CPSU and in connection with his 60th birthday.

The Central Committee of the MPR wished V.I. Dolgikh many years of life, good health and further work for the benefit of the CPSU and the Soviet people and in the interests of peace and social progress.

JAGBARAL RECEIVES SRV AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

OW100837 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1453 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Dec (MONTSAME) -- Tran Chung, SRV ambassador to the MPR, presented his credentials today to N. Jagbaral, deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

During the presentation of the credentials, Tran Chung and N. Jagbaral exchanged speeches.

In his speech, the Vietnamese ambassador noted the great successes achieved by the Mongolian people under the wise leadership of the MPRP and with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries in the cause of building socialism. These brilliant successes as well as the peaceful and principled foreign policy of the MPRP and the Mongolian Government raise the prestige and position of the MPR in the international arena and actively contribute to the people's common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialist progress, the ambassador said.

This year the Vietnamese and Mongolian peoples triumphantly marked the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the SRV and the MPR and the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnamese-Mongolian friendship and cooperation treaty. We are gratified that in the last 30 years (?our relations have) been developing and strengthening steadily.

In his reply, Comrade N. Jagbaral said in particular that the MPR fully supports and will continue to support the peaceful foreign policies and constructive initiatives and efforts of the SRV, Laos, and Kampuchea directed at transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of stability and cooperation, as well as at conducting a dialogue and talks between the countries of the Indochinese peninsula and the ASEAN member states.

Under the present conditions, when the international situation is sharply aggravated due to the aggressive policy of the United States and its NATO allies, these efforts of socialist Vietnam serve as an important contribution to the just struggle of the peoples of the socialist countries and all progressive forces of the world for strengthening peace and security, Comrade N. Jagbaral stressed.

After the presentation of credentials, a friendly talk took place between N. Jagbaral and Tran Chung. The credential presentation was attended by T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

On the same day Tran Chung, SRV ambassador to the MPR, laid a wreath at the D. Sukhe Bator and J. Choybalsan tomb.

MPR LEADERS GREET LDPR ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

OW110101 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1515 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Dec (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and N. Jagbaral, deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, have sent a congratulatory telegram to Lao leaders K. Phomvihan and Souphanouvong, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the MPR and LPDR.

The current treaty signed in 1979 during an official visit to the LPDR by the MPR party and government delegation, opened a new page in the history of friendship of the Mongolian and Lao peoples and laid a firm and legitimate political basis for fraternal ties between the two countries.

Since then, friendly relations between the two parties, states, and peoples -- firmly based on the stable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism -- have developed and expanded steadily in political, economic, cultural, scientific, and other spheres in the spirit of the Mongolian-Lao treaty.

The telegram expresses confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation of the two countries will develop and expand in the future for the benefit of the Mongolian and Lao peoples and in the interests of peace and socialism.

ADIYAA PRESIDES OVER YOUTH FESTIVAL MEETING

OW100835 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1438 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Dec (MONTSAME) -- In conditions when the international situation has become sharply aggravated through the fault of the aggressive and imperialist forces of the United States and its allies, it is important to strengthen the anti-imperialist solidarity of the progressive youth of the world [words indistinct] struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war, said T. Narangerel, first secretary of the MRYL Central Committee. He was addressing the third meeting of the national preparatory committee for the 12th world festival of youth and students.

The youth leader described the preparation of Mongolian youth for the festival. He stressed that the number one priority of [word indistinct] is the fundamental preparation for the festival.

At the meeting presided over by G. Adiyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian National preparatory committee for the festival, a resolution was adopted on the question discussed.

THAI PAPER ON HEAVY FIGHTING WITH MON FORCES

BK101218 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 10 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] Three Pagodas Pass -- Heavy fighting between Burmese Government forces and Mon rebels continued this morning near this Thai-Burmese border area, causing destruction to many Burmese villages.

The fighting, which erupted over a week ago, has already caused the influx of more than 4,000 Mon civilians on the left side of Song Kalia River in Sangkhla Buri District of Kanchanaburi Province.

The Three Pagodas Pass, which houses several marketplaces for border trades was abandoned last week following reports that Burmese forces were preparing to overrun and set fire to the place similar to last May's incident when more than 200 shophouses and living quarters were set ablaze.

Several guerrilla units from the Mon National Liberation Army were reported to have been sent to ambush the advancing Burmese soldiers. Heavy fighting was reported at a spot 16 kilometres away from Three Pagodas Pass.

The clashes had foiled the Burmese attempt to capture the place and fresh Burmese troops were ported to have been sent to reinforce existing troops for a renewed attack on the Three Pagodas Pass expected to take place within this month.

Meanwhile, the living conditions of the Mon refugees in their makeshift huts were reported to be poor and many are afflicted with malaria and still lack of food and clothes.

PRC RAILWAYS MINISTER LEADS DELEGATION TO BURMA

President Receives Group

BK050912 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] President U San Yu of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma received visiting PRC Minister of Railways Mr Chen Puru and his delegation at the President's Office on Windemere Road at 0930 this morning.

Present on the occasion were Director General Colonel Aung Myint Baw of the President's Office and Director U Shwe Zin of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department. Also present were PRC Charge d'Affaires ad interim Chen Duan, director of the PRC Railways Ministry's Foreign Affairs Department Mr (Soon Yuqxian), and members of the delegation.

Bridge Project Discussed

BK050916 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Visiting PRC Minister of Railways Mr Chen Puru and his delegation called on U Hla Tun, the minister of construction of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, at 1445 today at the Construction Corporation's head office. They discussed the Rangoon-Syriam bridge construction project.

Present on the occasion were Deputy Construction Minister U Kyin Hlaing, Deputy Transport and Communications Minister U Sein Ya, Managing Director U Khin Maung Maung of the Construction Corporation, Managing Director U Tin Tun of the Railways Corporation, and responsible officials from the Construction Corporation and the Railways Corporation.

Delegation Departs

BK051427 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] The PRC delegation led by Minister of Railways Mr Chen Puru and party left Rangoon today by air.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Construction Minister U Hla Tun, Deputy Construction Minister U Kyin Hlaing, and responsible officials from the Construction Corporation and the Railways Corporation.

At 0830 this morning, the PRC minister of railways and members of his delegation inspected the sports stadium in Thuwana which is being constructed with assistance from the PRC.

While in Burma, the PRC minister of railways visited Mandalay, Pagan, Nyaung-U, and Ngapali Beach.

PRC'S NPC DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN RANGOON

BK061417 Bangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] A PRC delegation led by the vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Mr Ye Fei, held talks with the members of the Panel of Chairmen of the seventh session of the Third People's Assembly led by Alternate Chairman U Gaik Tar No at the People's Assembly building at 1050 today.

Present at the talks were members of the Panel of Chairmen, U Khin Maung, U Peter Lazum Gawng, U Sein Maung, and U Sai Aung Tun; assemblyman from Rangoon Division's Mayagon Township Constituency-I, U Hla Shwe; assemblyman from Arakan State's An Township Constituency, U Min Kyi; assemblyman from Magwe Division's Aunglan Constituency-II, Colonel Tin Hlaing; the PRC charge d'affaires ad interim, Mr Chen Duan; and the director general of the Office of the People's Assembly, U Aung Khin Tint.

The delegation was given a tour of the People's Assembly building following the talks.

The PRC NPC delegation visited the Shwedagon Pagoda at 0930. They were accompanied by a member of the Panel of Chairmen, U Sai Aung Tun. The delegation visited the National Museum at 1430 and a 100-ton capacity rice mill in Pazundaung at 1515.

Delegation Departs

BK101428 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] A PRC delegation led by the vice chairman of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, Mr Ye Fei, left Rangoon by air at 0810 today. The NPC delegation was seen off at Rangoon airport by a member of the Panel of Chairmen of the seventh session of the Third People's Assembly, U Sein Maung; PRC Ambassador to Burma Mr Huang Mingda; Director General of the People's Assembly Office U Aung Khint Tint; and responsible officials of the State Council Office, the Foreign Ministry, and the People's Assembly.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC -- A delegation of Burmese librarians led by Daw Than Than Aye, a librarian of the National Library of the Department of Culture, today returned to Rangoon from the PRC. The delegation visited libraries in various cities in the PRC on a study tour under the cultural exchange program between the two countries.

[Summary] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 Dec 84 BK]

THAI PAPER CITES REPORT ON NONG CHAN FIGHTING

BK101200 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 10 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Three Vietnamese captains and 66 Heng Samrin soldiers were killed in clashes with the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] troops near Nong Chan camp on December 2, the KPNLF radio said this morning. The Khmer radio also said that five Heng Samrin soldiers from the 4th Division defected to the KPNLF on the same day.

Meanwhile, the Thai military reported this morning that Kampuchean resistance forces under Chea Chhut, commander of Nong Chan camp, this morning continued to fight the Vietnamese forces in the eastern part of Nong Chan. The report said the Vietnamese stepped up their offensive extending battle zones from five to 12 kilometres along the Thai-Kampuchean border, opposite the Thai villages of Non Mak Mun and Ang Sila. Sound of sporadic artillery and machinegun fire was heard here this morning, the report said.

VIETNAMESE REINFORCEMENTS, GAS MASKS REPORTED

BK101238 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 10 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] According to a report from the Khmer Serei faction of Son San, Vietnam early this month sent a new batch of soldiers and heavy weapons into Kampuchea via Kompong Som Port, from which they traveled on GMC trucks along Highways 4 and 5 to Thmar Puok District and Phum Nimit in the western region of Kampuchea to reinforce Vietnamese 151st and 152d Infantry Divisions and the 174th Operational Battalion under the 75th Division, formerly known as the 5th Division. The Vietnamese Government sent fresh troops into Kampuchea to intimidate the resistance forces and probably to take part in another offensive to mark the 6th anniversary of the Heng Samrin government's rule over Kampuchea. The report also said that during the new suppression drive against the Khmer Serei factions, the Vietnamese troops might use toxic chemicals because the newly arrived troops are equipped with gas masks.

HENG SAMRIN ATTENDS COUNCIL OF STATE MEETING

BK110643 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0411 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Dec (SPK) -- The PRK Council of State recently held its ordinary meeting in Phnom Penh in the presence of its chairman, Heng Samrin. The meeting decided to bestow the Order of the Defense of the Fatherland, Second and Third Class, to 1,943 cadres and combatants. In addition to discussing many problems, the Council of State meeting decreed the creation of the two Titles of Labor Hero and Army Hero for individuals and units distinguished in the task of building and defending the fatherland.

HENG SAMRIN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM CHERNENKO

BK100351 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Comrade Chan Si, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, leader of the USSR; and Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The message stressed:

We would like to express our sincere gratitude for your cordial greetings and good wishes on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution of the Soviet people. We would like to express our good wishes to the fraternal Kampuchean people. May they score many more successes in the construction of a socialist basis and struggle for peace in Southeast Asia and the world

PHNOM PENH REPORT ON RECENT COMBAT ACTIVITIES

BK070636 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 6 Dec 84

[From "Roundup of Salient Events in Past Week" feature]

[Excerpt] During the week from 24 to 30 November, our Revolutionary Armed Forces in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers launched 24 operations in various areas. They put 374 bandits out of action, including 203 killed and 21 captured. They also persuaded 250 misled persons to desert the enemy ranks and return to the fold. They seized 98 weapons of various types, 69 mines, 3 field radios, 3 boats, and some war materiel. Among the most noteworthy battles were the following:

On 23 and 24 November, two units of the 1st and 6th Battalions of the "Victory" brigade on patrol in the forest and mountainous areas around their positions intercepted two groups of bandits that had just crossed the border into our territory. Hardly had they carried out any activities before our two units attacked them, killing 9 and seizing an AK and 16 mines.

On 20 and 26 November, enemy remnants who are taking refuge in the Thai threshold tried to recapture their camps by trying to penetrate into areas 1 to 4 km east, northeast, and southwest of Yeang Dangkum. However, they were quickly intercepted by our Armed Forces of Khor Brigade. We killed nine and seized seven weapons in the areas northwest and southwest of Yeang Dangkum. In the area east of Dangkum, we killed 20 bandits and seized a large quantity of weapons and war materiel.

Dear comrades and listeners: Aside from Pursat Province, in which the Armed Forces and revolutionary authorities have successfully implemented the 6-point appeal of the party, National Assembly, and front regarding our clemency policy toward misled persons, thus encouraging the commanders and hundreds of soldiers of the Sereika group to desert their ranks and, bringing along their weapons, return to the fold, various localities in other provinces have also accomplished great feats in mass persuasion work and in persuading misled persons to return to the revolution and people. For example, in Chongkal District [Siem Reap-Oddar Meancheay Province], following repeated persuasive campaigns by our Armed Forces and revolutionary authorities, 55 misled persons deserted the enemy ranks and returned to the fold between 19 and 24 November. They brought many weapons with them. On 23 November, our Armed Forces and revolutionary authorities in Varin District welcomed nine Sereika soldiers who turned themselves in to our authorities. On the same day, 11 misled persons from Pol Pot's 51st and 92d regiments turned themselves in to our revolutionary authorities in Kaoh Cha.

VONADK, VODK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 30 NOV-6 DEC

BK080748 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 30 November to 6 December:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 30 November reports that Democratic Kampuchean combatants attacked and destroyed Pring commune office in Choam Khsan District, Preah Vihear Province, on 25 November and killed eight Vietnamese soldiers during an ambush of a Vietnamese battalion moving out of Kompong Ley position on Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield on 24 November. The same VONADK broadcast reports that between 12 and 27 November, DK forces on the Kampot, Kompong Thom, Leach, Chhep, Kompong Speu, Sisophon-south of Route 5, and east Kompong Cham battlefields killed or wounded 154 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 3 guns, a military barracks, a truck, 8 commune office buildings, and some ammunition and war materiel; and seized 11 guns, 1,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 1,000 rounds of M-30 ammunition, 6 B-41 rockets, 3 B-40 rockets, 5 mines, and some war materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 30 November reports that between 4 and 26 November, DK combatants on Koh Kong Leu, Leach, Battambang, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Mak Hoeun, Siem Reap, and Chhep-Preah Vihear battlefields killed or wounded 239 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 5 guns, a military barracks, and some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel; and seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 1 December reports that on 22 November DK combatants ambushed a Vietnamese battalion near Phnum Preah in Thpong District, Kompong Speu Province, killing 25 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 15 others, destroying 10 AK's and a quantity of war materiel, and seizing 10 AK's, 5,000 rounds of AK ammunition, and some war materiel. The same VONADK cast reports that DK forces ambushed a Vietnamese battalion moving from Kompong Khleang to Prey Traoh on Tonle Sap battlefield on 26 November, killing or wounding 25 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying a B-40, 2 M-79's, a pistol, a motorboat, a boat, 2 sacks of rice, and some war materiel; and seizing a 12.8-mm gun, 5 AK's, a B-40, an RPD, 4 B-40 rockets, 1,720 rounds of AK ammunition, and some war materiel. The same VONADK cast also reports that a Vietnamese company moving from Pailin on Pailin-Route 10 battlefield was ambushed on 26 November by DK forces who killed 17 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 26 others, destroyed a quantity of war materiel, and seized 3 AK's, 15 B-40 rockets, 2,764 rounds of AK ammunition, 33 hand grenades, a land mine, 35 AK magazines, and some war materiel. The same VONADK cast says that between 12 and 28 November, DK forces on Pailin-Route 10 and Siem Reap battlefields killed or wounded 189 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 27 assorted guns, a military barracks, a motorboat, a boat, a truck, and some war materiel; and seized 23 assorted guns, a boat engine, 35 mines, 33 hand grenades, and some ammunition and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 2 December reports that on 25 November DK guerrillas attacked and destroyed 330 meters of railroad tracks on Moung battlefield and killed or wounded 9 Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed or seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel during an ambush of a Vietnamese platoon on Sisophon-north of Route 5 on 21 November. The same VONADK cast says that between 17 and 29 November, DK forces on Sisophon-south of Route 5, Sisophon-north of Route 5, Kampot, Kompong Chhnang, Mount-Pursat, and west Battambang battlefields killed or wounded 98 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed a 12.7-mm gun, an AK, 2 barracks, 4 trenches, and some war materiel; and seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 3 December reports that DK on 29 November forces on Kompong Chhnang battlefield destroyed 360 meters of railroad tracks west of Kdol. The same VONADK cast reports that on 27 November DK forces killed or wounded 19 Vietnamese soldiers in an attack on a Vietnamese platoon west of Samlot District office in Battambang Province and says that between 20 and 30 November, DK forces killed or wounded 343 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 102 assorted weapons, 52 barracks, 300 trenches, and some war materiel; and seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

VONADK at 2330 GMT on 4 December reports that between 20 and 30 November, DK forces killed or wounded 343 Vietnamese soldiers on Kompong Speu, Leach, Samlot, Kompong Thom, and Mondolkiri battlefields.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 4 December reports that on 28 November DK guerrillas destroyed 160 meters of railroad tracks in an area between Manaok and Krang Leav station on Kompong Chhnang battlefield and on 30 November destroyed a commune office at Pech Changva, Baribo District, Kompong Chhnang Province. The same VONADK cast says that between 24 November and 1 December, DK forces on Mak Hoeun, Siem Reap, Moung-Pursat, and south Sisophon battlefield killed or wounded 66 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 3 AK's, a pistol, 5 barracks, 160 meters of railroad tracks, a truck, a jeep, a C-46 radio set, a commune office, and some war materiel; seized some weapons and war materiel; and liberated Phume Tang Krasang village on Kompong Chhnang battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 6 December reports that between 25 November and 2 December, DK forces killed or wounded 52 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 6 barracks and some weapons; and seized some war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 6 December reports that between 29 November and 3 December, DK guerrillas killed or wounded 71 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 720 meters of railroad tracks and some weapons; and liberated 3 villages on east Battambang battlefield.

VONADK: KHIEU SAMPHAN MESSAGE TO SITTHI

BK080706 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Message dated 1 December from Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, to Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila]

[Text] To His Excellency Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, Bangkok:

Excellency, on the auspicious occasion of King Phumiphon Adunyadet's birthday, which is the national day of the Kingdom of Thailand, I have the honor and am very elated to send my warm greetings and wishes to Your Excellency. May Your Excellency enjoy the best of health and happiness. May Your Excellency always achieve success in your noble mission.

I would like to bow, pay my respects, and present my best greetings to the respected king. May the king enjoy the best of health and longevity so that he is able to lead the Kingdom of Thailand toward more prosperity. May the Kingdom of Thailand and the Thai people enjoy prosperity and score many more victories in the construction and defense of the nation as well as in their efforts to maintain and defend peace, stability, and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

On this occasion, I would like to express again my profound gratitude to the Royal Thai Government and the Thai people, an important member of ASEAN, and to Your Excellency for the noble, firm, and wholehearted assistance and support to the correct and just cause of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK for the survival of their nation. I would like to express my firm confidence that the traditional, long-standing, and good bonds of friendship and cooperation that have linked our neighboring two countries and peoples, as well as our common ideal for independence, peace, and neutrality, will steadily develop.

May Your Excellency receive my highest regards.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 1 December 1984

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs.

LETTER PROPOSES RESUMPTION OF THAI TALKS

BK110610 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 11 Dec 84

[*"Test"* of 24 November "official letter" from Khamphai Boupha, deputy minister acting on behalf of minister of foreign affairs of LPDR, to Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Thai foreign minister]

[Text] Respected Your Excellency Sitthi Sawetsila: I would like to take this occasion to inform Your Excellency that the LPDR Government maintains that the Thai side's removal of its troops and civilian personnel from the three villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang -- in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, of Laos as Your Excellency announced before the UN General Assembly recently is a new, creative step which has brought considerable satisfaction to the Lao as well as the Thai peoples who have seen a way to proceed to a solution to the problem through genuinely peaceful and neighborly means. But, it is regrettable that, until now, the statement by Your Excellency has not yet been fulfilled completely and correctly in accordance with the Thai Government's objective.

High-ranking Thai military authorities concerned are still using military force to occupy part of Lao territory in the three villages of Laos. These military forces are continuing to create disturbances and pose threats in these areas. Most people from the three villages, who were herded to Thailand, have not yet been allowed to return to their native villages to normalize their living conditions. In particular, it is now the harvesting season. The people want to return to their native villages to harvest rice which has already been ripe. This is a very pitiful situation.

For this reason, I deem it necessary and sincerely propose to Your Excellency that the talks be resumed and continued on the basis of the meetings and talks recently held between the delegations of our two governments in order for both to discuss various remaining problems.

I am pleased to inform Your Excellency that the Lao Government will appoint its delegation to come to Bangkok to meet and hold talks with a delegation of the Thai Government. If possible, I propose that the date be fixed on 10 December. I reiterate once again that the Lao Government has consistently adhered to its policy of establishing and promoting neighborly relations, peaceful coexistence, and mutual understanding between the two countries and two fraternal peoples of Laos and Thailand as stipulated in the Lao-Thai joint statements of 1979.

I earnestly hope that Your Excellency will respond to my fond desire with cooperation. I also take this occasion to express high respect to Your Excellency.

'TALK' EXAMINES AMBITIONS OF THAILAND'S ATHIT

BK100800 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 10 Dec 84

[*"Talk": "Athit's Three-All Policy"*]

[Text] Although Athit Kamlang-ek himself has never explicitly stated that he wants to become prime minister of Thailand, his words and deeds clearly show that his aim is to have the prime ministership. In its 31 October issue, DAILY NEWS reported an interview given by Athit Kamlang-ek to the Thai people prior to his visit to the United States and front-paged in large type: Athit ready to become prime minister if wanted by the people. All these words have sickened the Thai people who are aware of Athit's true nature, his brutality, and his dictatorial practice against his own compatriots.

Athit is not in the least a brave or outstanding man. He is only a hypocritical military man who is artful in currying favor with his bosses. He is so artful in this regard that he has now reached the post of supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces.

In the recent past, having some influence in the Thai 3d Army, he took advantage of his boss' influence to exercise dictatorship and build up his personal fame so that he could gain power, regardless of what the people feel, think, or want.

Apart from disregarding the Thai people's opinion, Athit Kamlang-ek has gone to extremes in suppressing the people. A commentary published by the Lak Thai Isan Movement on this matter says that he spent considerable time suppressing the people in the northeast, resorting to a three-all policy -- arresting all, suppressing all, and killing all. Athit Kamlang-ek copies this lesson from the three-all policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists during the war of aggression against Indochina, which ended in bitter and ignominious defeat.

The world's people were well aware of the strength of the blows dealt by the special solidarity between Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea to the ferocious imperialists. Nevertheless, Athit Kamlang-ek is blindly using this lesson against the Thai people who disapprove of his actions. It is inevitable that the price is to be paid by him this time will be similar to that paid by the imperialists on the Indochinese battlefield.

PASASON ON ATHIT MOVES AGAINST 'LAO ISAN PEOPLE'

BK101101 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 10 Dec 84

["PASASON on Athit Kamlang-ek's Measures" -- KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, December 10 (OANA-KPL) -- The daily PASASON quotes the Thai DAILY NEWS as saying in its October 31 edition that General Athit Kamlang-ek, during his U.S.A. trip, declared to the Thai community in Los Angeles that he was ready to assume the post of prime minister of Thailand if it was the hope of the Thai people.

For all his boastful declarations, PASASON says, the behaviour of Athit Kamlang-ek and the way he managed the prime minister's daily work during Prem Tinsulanon's illness have shown his incompetence for the work.

In addition, the paper points out, if one traces back the way this ambitious and arrogant general used to reach the top position in the Thai Army, he will see clearly three measures were "to imprison, oppress and liquidate" all his opponents which can be compared to the "burn all, destroy all and kill all" policy carried out by the U.S. against the Indochinese peoples during its aggression.

These three measures were widely practised by Athit Kamlang-ek against the Lao Isan people (those who live in the northeastern part of Thailand) when he was deputy chief of the Thai Second Military Region.

The paper expresses doubt as to how far these measures will take the dictator, because, it says, the U.S. "burn all, destroy all and kill all" policy was already defeated by the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples.

LEADERS GREET ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH MPR

BK100405 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Greetings messages from the LPDR:

Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural in Ulaanbaatar:

Respected and beloved Comrades: On the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the signing of the LPDR-MPR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the LPDR Council of Ministers, and the entire Lao people and in our own names, we are very happy to extend warm salutations and best wishes to you and, through you, to the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the MPR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Mongolian people.

The signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the LPDR and the MPR 5 years ago marks an important, lively event which is of historical significance to the relations between the two parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Mongolia. Throughout this period, the bilateral economic, technical, and scientific cooperation between Laos and Mongolia has proceeded with glorious success. Specifically, the MPR has served as a basis for further strengthening and bringing new quality to the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and close cooperation between our two countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, thus significantly contributing to strengthening the might and unity of the socialist community in the cause of peace and socialism. At the same time, we would like to express our firm confidence that the relations will be promoted and developed forever.

The Lao party, government, and people are deeply grateful to and highly evaluate the clear-sighted spirit of proletarian internationalism of the government and fraternal people of Mongolia for always supporting and assisting the Lao revolution both during the national salvation struggle in the past and during the current period of national defense and socialist construction in Laos.

On the occasion of the commemoration of the important day of relations between the two nations, we wish the fraternal Mongolian people, under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the MPRP, new, greater success in implementing the resolutions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the Seventh 5-Year Plan. May the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and close cooperation between the two parties, governments, and peoples of Laos and Mongolia last forever!

Vientiane, 7 December 1984

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers
Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC

On this occasion, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, also sent a greetings message to Comrade Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs of the MPR.

PRK CULTURAL DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK071517 Vientiane KPL in English 1001 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Vientiane, December 7 (OANA-KPL) -- The visiting delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Information and Culture led by its Minister Chheng Phon, who is also member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea CC, yesterday called on Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and minister of culture.

The two sides discussed cultural cooperation between the two countries for 1985. They expressed their satisfaction over the incessant development of cooperation between Laos and Kampuchea, especially in the field of culture. The Kampuchean delegation arrived here in the morning of the same day on a friendship visit.

Cultural Cooperation Talks

BK081215 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Vientiane, December 8 (OANA-KPL) -- Cultural cooperation between Laos and Kampuchea for 1985, especially in cinematographic, artistic, and publishing work was discussed during talks held here yesterday between the culture ministers of the two countries.

The talks were conducted by Thongsing Thammavong, alternate-member of the LPRP CC, minister of culture of the Lao PDR and head of a visiting cultural delegation of Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean delegation arrived here on December 6 on an official friendship visit here.

PRK INTERIOR MINISTRY GROUP CONCLUDES VISIT

BK100357 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] A delegation of the PRK Interior Ministry led by Khang Sarin, secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of interior, arrived in Laos in the latter part of November for an official visit to the LPDR Interior Ministry.

On the morning of 7 December, the delegation returned home after successfully ending its 8-day visit. On hand to see the delegation off were General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of interior of the LPDR, and many high-ranking and intermediate-level cadres.

SAMAN VIGNAKET ATTENDS YOUTH UNION PLENUM

BK090955 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Vientiane, December 9 (KPL) -- The Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU] opened its fifth plenum here on December 6 to review its work in the past one year, and work out a new plan for next year. The plenum was attended by Saman Vignaket, secretary of the LPRP CC and head of its organizational board, Mrs. Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the LPRP CC, acting first secretary of the LPRYU CC. At the opening session, Thongvin Phomvihan delivered a report on the Youth Union's work in the past one year. The plenum will last till December 12.

Phoumi Vongvichit at Show

BK101109 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Vientiane, December 10 (KPL) -- A fashion show of the costumes of more than 20 ethnic minorities was opened here Saturday by the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU]. It was attended by Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers in charge of educational, cultural and social work; Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the party CC, acting first secretary of the LPRYU CC; and other senior officials.

Also present on this occasion was Keo Chanda, secretary of the party committee and mayor of Phnom Penh, who is leading a visiting delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea here.

The clothes on display, mostly designed and supplied by the Vientiane handicraft factory and women's organizations of various districts in Vientiane, reflect the original designs and customs of more than twenty ethnic groups in Laos. This is first display of its kind ever held by the LPRYU.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES PATRIOTISM, NATIONAL DEFENSE

BK070525 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Editorial: "Uphold the Spirit of Patriotism and Advance To Concretize the Task of Defending and Building the Socialist Fatherland"]

[Text] Today, 2 December, the entire party, Army, and people are joyously celebrating the 9th founding anniversary of the LPDR. We are now standing on the paramount of our victory. Looking back at the rugged, complicated, and boding path of the revolution we have traveled over the past 9 years, we are very proud of the great victories we have recorded.

Even though the imperialists, the Beijing reactionary clique, and other reactionary forces have employed numerous notorious and cunning schemes to undermine and destroy our new regime; and even though our economic, cultural, technical, and scientific foundations remain very backward because they have been heavily destroyed by the war, thanks to the correct and talented leadership of the LPRP led by respected and beloved General Secretary Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan in applying Marxism-Leninism to the reality in our country in a brilliant and creative manner, our people have managed to guide the Lao revolution to overcome all difficulties, obstacles, and tests, thereby scoring numerous glorious and all-round victories. We have managed to maintain public security and peace throughout the country and to securely safeguard our sovereignty and territorial integrity. The system of proletarian dictatorship has been increasingly consolidated and strengthened.

In the economic field, production procedures have been modified and foundations for the socialist economy have been gradually built. Educational, cultural, technical, and scientific work has been vigorously and extensively developed throughout the country, thus wiping out the cultural vestiges left behind by the capitalists; we are building a new progressive culture, transforming society, doing away with the man-exploiting-man system, and extensively enhancing and developing the people's right to collective mastery.

In 1984, our Army and people have painfully and heavily smashed the aggressive designs of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles who served the policy of the Beijing big-nation expansionists-hegemonists by aggressing against the three La villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province.

The spirit of patriotism and the indignation of our Army and people throughout the country against the enemy have been highly displayed. The field position of our people's war has been firmly consolidated. Particularly, the localities along the border areas are now capable of defending and maintaining regional security and fighting against and thwarting all acts of provocation and aggression of the enemies under all circumstances.

All the achievements and victories recorded by our Army and people over the past 9 years have become a firm and important basis for pride in our country. These victories have testified to the correct line and clear-sighted and wise leadership of our party and government, to the great potentials of our country, and to our people's aspiration for self-reliance and sense of creativity. These victories have created favorable conditions for advancement by our revolution in the years to come. They have consolidated the firm conviction of our entire party, Army, and people to advance forward to concretize all economic and social targets outlined by the third party congress.

With such a position of strength, we are entering the 10th year of the LPDR regime and the last year of the First 5-Year State Plan on a firm basis and with a firm belief in the bright future of our country. Our people's socialist revolutionary struggle has been carried out at a time when the international situation becomes extremely tense and complicated as a result of the implementation of the Reagan administration's war-mongering policy.

Therefore, it is imperative that we strive to build the economy, strengthen our national defense capabilities, and build and strengthen the Armed Forces and the field position of the people's war. While we have concentrated efforts on building the economy, we must also maintain a high sense of combat readiness. We must be ready to strengthen the consolidated strength of our people in defending our country against any aggressive war. The enemies are intensifying their arms race and are making preparations to wage nuclear war, seriously threatening world peace and the national independence and security of all countries.

In the meantime, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles are energetically implementing the policy to oppose the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and the world revolution. They have colluded with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries in waging a multifaceted war of cruel destruction against Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea. At the same time, they are also making preparations to launch a new large-scale military adventure against these countries. The ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, with Athit Kamlang-ek as ringleader, have devoted themselves to serve the expansionist policy of the Beijing reactionary clique by continuing to implement the pan-Thaist doctrine against the LPDR so as to weaken our revolution so that they can subsequently annex our country bit by bit.

At present, Thai troops continue to occupy areas in the vicinity of the three villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. They have not yet permitted the inhabitants of the three villages they have evacuated by force to Thailand to return to their native villages. A large number of Thai troops have also been sent to the border areas, pointing the barrels of their guns at our country. The Thai ultrarightist reactionaries continue to feed, organize, and train the exiled Lao reactionaries to become forces for destroying our revolution for a long time to come.

Faced with such a situation, it is requested that our Army and people urgently heighten a sense of vigilance and become more determined to smash any provocative acts of the enemies along the border as well as acts in opposing our people in all fields throughout the country. We must be more patriotic.

If the enemies remain obstinate to rekindle their war of aggression against our country, we must fight and resist them. To do this, first of all, all organizations, units, and localities must urgently and vigorously go down to the grassroots level, stir up a sense of patriotism and indignation against the enemies, gradually strengthen the political foundations and national defense and public security work, strive to transform and develop the economy, develop culture, and build a new life. Efforts must be concentrated on developing all-round agriculture, solving the problem of the food shortage, increasing production of essential goods, and improving the living conditions thus raising the living standard of all cadres, combatants, and people of all tribes. At the same time, attention must be paid to carry out public security work, and closely coordinate the economy and the national defense work in the task of defending and building our socialist fatherland.

Our People's Armed Forces, which acted as the sharp tool of the state of proletarian dictatorship, had a tradition of heroic fighting and worked diligently. They have now been built into an unprecedentedly strong organization. Over the past 30 years, under the leadership of the LPRP, our Armed Forces have, together with the masses, defeated the enemy aggressors, thus securely safeguarding the gains of the revolution. At present, our Armed Forces are in the front line to defend our beloved and cherished fatherland.

Realizing the aforementioned noble and glorious task, our cadres and combatants must strive to enhance their fine tradition, continue to consolidate and build the Armed Forces by stressing the work of building an all-round strong unit and pure and firm party cells as the central point so as to gradually build the LPA into a model modern and well-disciplined revolutionary army to securely defend our socialist fatherland. At the same time, we must endeavor to carry out production and contribute, together with masses, to building and enriching the socialist economy, thus scoring great achievements to welcome the two great historical anniversaries of our country in 1985 -- the 30th anniversary of the LPRP founding and the 10th anniversary of the LPDR's founding.

PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. OFFICIALS' INDOCHINA VISIT

BK110200 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 11 Dec 84 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Congressmen Showing Scorn for UN Resolutions"]

[Text] American congressmen are a strange breed which we doubt is understood outside Capitol Hill. Groups of these congressmen seasonally descend upon some countries and their junkets are called "fact-finding missions." Thailand has had its quota of such visitations and from these we can deduce that the "fact-finding" amounts to a briefing by the American ambassador and some of his staff -- they know the host country well after all -- and then the group holds discussions with some government officials up to the rank of cabinet ministers. One such group is on the prowl now and it will be visiting Hanoi, Phnom Penh, Vietiane and Rangoon. There is no American ambassador in Hanoi to brief them and so they are likely to be briefed by members of the Politburo. The overt reason for going to Hanoi is that they want to discuss the matter of Americans missing in action (MIA's) during the Vietnam war and the Vietnamese, who have acquired mastery in how to manipulate Americans during the war, would handle the matter with finesse and we won't be surprised if they hand over a couple of caskets of bones to the congressmen who can then get publicity mileage out of that act of Vietnamese sincerity when they get back to Washington. But why these congressmen want to take their fact-finding crusade to Phnom Penh is beyond our imagination. In doing so they are pooh-poohing the six countries of ASEAN since the organization, especially Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, has said that they would be sending wrong signals to Hanoi and Phnom Penh. The congressmen, in turn, have accused ASEAN of "jumping to conclusions." We are at a loss to know what conclusions we should derive from the visit of the group to Phnom Penh.

The "fact-finding mission," while in Phnom Penh, can at best get a briefing from Heng Samrin as well as the Vietnamese commander of Kampuchea and, perhaps, his Soviet adviser. But we doubt whether any of them will tell the congressmen any "facts" about the dry season offensive. They will be discussing with representatives of a government which is not recognized by the United Nations and what ASEAN calls "wrong signals" is the fact that, if the congressmen lend credence to Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and the government installed there by Hanoi, then how can Vietnam be faulted for not respecting UN General Assembly resolutions? For six years in succession the UN General Assembly has recognized the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and has voted by thumping majorities asking Vietnamese troops to pull out of Kampuchea. ASEAN, the European Community, and several other nations have continually asked Vietnam to abide by the UN resolutions but Hanoi has shown only contempt for the UN. We can understand that because of Vietnam's single-minded expansionist policy but we do not understand why American congressmen should also scorn UN resolutions. We would also like to ask: What sort of signals the congressmen are sending to Beijing?

SRV-PRK FORCE PUSHED BACK ACROSS BORDER

BK111050 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Dec 84 p 36

[Text] Ubon Ratchathani -- Thai Border Patrol Police and Rangers yesterday afternoon pushed out of Thailand an estimated 200-man combined Vietnamese and Heng Samrin force which intruded on to Thai soil Sunday night. The intruders had occupied the strategic Hills 522 and 527 after running over a Khmer nationalist encampment opposite Nam Yun District, a military source said.

Ubon Ratchathani Governor Charoensuk Silaphan earlier reported that the combined Vietnamese and Heng Samrin force began attacking a Khmer nationalist encampment led by Keo Choun at 4:00 a.m. on Saturday. The Khmer nationalist encampment was about 12 kilometres south of Nam Yun District. Keo Choun's camp was bombarded with artillery until 10.00 a.m. and the camp was finally overrun at 5.00 p.m. on the same day. The Khmer resistance force reportedly sustained two killed and 15 wounded. The attack forced some 1,500 Khmer civilians in the camp and an armed force of about 300 under Keo Choun to retreat towards the Thai border.

The combined Vietnamese and Heng Samrin force, reportedly in pursuit of the nationalist soldiers, intruded on to the Thai soil at 8.40 p.m. on Sunday night and took control of strategic Hills 522 and 527 in Nam Yun District. Zone 3 BPP force led by Pol Col Chatphon Khatnophat and rangers from the 15th Company were reportedly able to repulse the intruding force out of Thailand yesterday afternoon. However, no detail was available. Soldiers from the 6th Infantry Regiment then combed the area and have retaken the two strategic hills, the source said.

REFUGEES FLEE AS KPNLF NAM YU CAMP FALLS

BK110213 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 11 Dec 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] A large number of Kampuchean refugees have fled into Thailand in Ubon Ratchathani after the Vietnamese overran an encampment of the Khmer resistance forces opposite the northeastern province on Saturday, a senior Army official said last night. A source estimated the refugees to number about 1,000.

Army Secretary Maj Gen Narudon Detpradiyut told THE NATION the Nam Yun encampment of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), located about 10 km from Nam Yun District of Ubon Ratchathani, fell to the Vietnamese forces after a day-long battle. He said about 600 Vietnamese soldiers were thrown into the fight to take over the encampment which came under heavy artillery and mortar attacks between 9 am and 5 pm on Saturday. The KPNLF guerrillas were forced to abandon the encampment and retreat to positions near the Thai border.

Narudon said a large number of Khmer civilians also fled from the fighting into Thai territory. He said they sought temporary refuge in an area known as Phu Tamun, about two to three kms inside Nam Yun District. An informed source in Ubon Ratchathani said about 1,000 Kampuchean civilians are in Nam Yun District to escape the battle. The source also said that on the same evening, a unit of Vietnamese soldiers intruded into Thai territory in the district in pursuing the resistance forces. But Narudon said he could not confirm the report about the intrusion.

Nam Yun is the second encampment of the KPNLF to have been attacked and occupied by the Vietnamese forces which on Nov 18 overran a major part of the resistance force's stronghold at Nong Chan opposite Ta Phraya District of Prachin Buri, forcing about 20,000 Kampucheans to flee into Thailand.

JOINT STATEMENT ON TRADE WITH YUGOSLAVIA

BK090258 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] Thailand and Yugoslavia yesterday signed a document under which they agreed to strengthen investment and cooperation in science and trade. The two sides also agreed to explore the possibility of exchanging products ranging from agricultural raw materials, minerals and processed food to heavy equipment.

According to a joint statement issued at the end of two-day talks in Bangkok yesterday, the Thai side outlined its investment policies and suggested selected industries that could be of interest to Yugoslavia, namely natural rubber-base industries, tapioca base animal feeds industries and meat-processing.

Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan headed the Thai delegation while the Yugoslavian side was led by Dr Rikard Stajner, a member of the Executive Council of Yugoslavia.

In turn, the Yugoslavians suggested various dimensions for cooperation including direct sales, joint ventures, industrial cooperation and technology transfer in the following selected areas: energy, agriculture, machine-building, shipbuilding and infrastructure projects.

Mr Pracha Khunakasem, director-general of the Economic Department, said yesterday that the Bangkok talks were a result of April's visit to Yugoslavia by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. He pointed out that the main problem barring the expansion of trade between the two countries was the means of settlement of transactions.

UKRIT HOSTS DINNER FOR POLISH PARLIAMENTARIAN

BK070254 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] Parliament President Dr Ukrat Mongkhonnawin hosted a dinner party in Bangkok last night for the first deputy president of the Polish Parliament, Zbigniew Gertych, who flew in from Hanoi yesterday.

PREM COMMENTS ON PRINCE'S VISIT, COUP RUMORS

BK110948 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon this morning quashed all speculation about a surprise visit to his residence last night by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkorn.

"The prince just went for a walk with me -- that's all," Gen Prem told reporters at Government House. The prime minister initially refused further comment but later elaborated on the crown prince's visit to his Sisao residence. The prime minister was however non-committal on questions of coup rumours and the question of extending the term of Armed Forces Supreme Commander and Army Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek.

Officials said the crown prince spent almost two hours at the prime minister's residence last night from 10:45 p.m. till after midnight. Gen Prem said he usually went for walks in the late afternoon or evening after dinner, and the crown prince had learned of this so he radioed to say he was coming to join him. Gen Prem said a number of subjects were discussed during the walk inside the compound of his residence. After the walk, the crown prince discussed preparations for an upcoming visit by the king of Nepal, Gen Prem noted. According to Gen Prem, the crown prince expressed some concern over the preparations. He also expressed concern over his majesty the king's illness which meant that the crown prince would have to preside at functions on his behalf, Gen Prem added. Asked by reporters why there were coup rumours at present, Gen Prem said "I don't know, I am not a coup maker." Questioned about widespread debate on extending the term of Gen Athit, Gen Prem said "Let them debate." Pressed for a comment on the status of the extension issue, he said it was being deliberated "according to procedures."

Officials said the crown prince paid an unexpected visit to the Sisao residence shortly after the prime minister returned from a function at the Ananta Samakhom Throne Hall to mark the 52nd anniversary of the Constitution Day. The crown prince, dressed in Army uniform, drove to the prime minister's residence himself, and accompanied by close aides, walked around the compound with Gen Prem who was in jogging clothes. The crown prince and Gen Prem walked for more than half an hour around the house before they went inside for a private conversation, officials said. The crown prince left after midnight, officials added.

DIPLOMATIC CONDUCT CODE DRAFT COMPLETED

BK080208 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] A more stringent code of conduct for foreign diplomats and consular officials is being drawn up by the Foreign Ministry in an attempt to prevent abuse of diplomatic immunity, the BANGKOK POST was told yesterday. Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday the finished draft was being studied at the Treaty and Legal Department to see if it was compatible with the Vienna Convention which covers the conduct of members of the diplomatic corps in host countries.

Few details were available yesterday but observers said the move was aimed at curbing the behaviour of certain diplomats, namely Laotian and Vietnamese, who have occasionally taken advantage of diplomatic immunity to launch propaganda attacks without regard for the convention.

In the wake of the border village dispute between Laos and Thailand, Vientiane's envoys in Bangkok called press conferences to denounce the Government and what it called "rightist reactionaries". The embassy also circulated "white papers" complete with maps claiming sovereignty to the border villages, to media organisations, other embassies and universities.

The activities grated with Thai officials, particularly ACM [Air Chief Marshall] Sitthi who this week submitted a letter to Vientiane through the Thai Embassy there admonishing Laotian Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong for his conduct. ACM Sitthi also rejected Laotian overtures to resume the border talks, saying the atmosphere was not conducive.

The Foreign Minister also said yesterday that Thai Ambassador to Laos Somphong Faichampa walked out of a state function to mark Laos' National Day on Sunday after officials in Vientiane took the opportunity to attack Thailand over the border dispute. "We cannot talk and understand each other in such an atmosphere," said ACM Sitthi. As far as Bangkok is concerned, he said, the issue ended when Thai troops left the border area and moved to a road construction project farther south. But the minister said sovereignty had yet to be decided at the negotiating table.

ACM Sitthi also dismissed Laotian charges that Thai forces remained in Ban Mai, Ban Klang and Ban Sawang and that they had forced a large number of Laotians into Thailand. There were enough refugee problems confronting Thailand without troops forcing more to stay, he said. The minister also took the Vietnamese administration to task for ignoring Thai requests to accept refugees wishing to return. He said about 15,000 Laotian refugees had crossed into Thailand this year, some of whom wanted to go back. "We want Laos to take back her people who want to go back. And Laos hasn't said anything."

NGUYEN CO THACH INTERVIEW ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

HK101456 Hong Kong AFP in English 1256 GMT 10 Dec 84

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Hanoi, Dec 10 (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said today that Hanoi could not allow prisoners in "re-education" camps here to emigrate to the United States without U.S. guarantees not to use them for subversion or send them to fight elsewhere. "Without such guarantees, we cannot let them leave for the United States," Mr. Thach told AGENCIE FRANCE-PRESSE in an interview.

Mr. Thach said that he had received reports that former officials in the pro-American South Vietnam Government, which was defeated in 1975 by the communist north, had been sent to El Salvador to train the Salvadorian Army. He said that negotiations between Hanoi and Washington about the thousands of prisoners in re-education camps -- people with links to the former Saigon government or the United States, were "absolutely necessary."

Vietnam has offered to let them emigrate to the United States, which has in principle agreed to accept them. Mr. Thach said that he had made this clear to a U.S. congressional delegation now visiting Vietnam, adding that the visitors "understand our point of view and will convey it to the U.S. Government."

The foreign minister also reaffirmed Vietnam's wish to establish diplomatic relations with the United States. "We must work towards a normalisation. This is in the interest not only of the two countries, but also of peace and security in Southeast Asia," Mr. Thach said, while admitting the "temporary difficulties" hampered this.

Asked about the situation in Cambodia where Vietnam deploys an expeditionary force of 150,000-170,000 troops to defend the Heng Samrin regime against Chinese-backed resistance movements, Mr. Thach said that a Vietnamese withdrawal was "linked to the liquidation of the Pol Pot forces." Pol Pot is the military commander of the Khmer Rouge, the anti-Vietnamese faction most actively supported by China.

Mr. Thach also reiterated the familiar position that Vietnam was trying to maintain good relations with China. "But China is very capricious. Its a real jack-in-the-box," he said. "The Chinese change friends and enemies like changing not just their clothes but their underwear," he said, recalling the Sino-American rapprochement after Mao Zedong violent attacks on "U.S. imperialism." China and Vietnam, former communist allies, fought a brief but bloody border war in January 1979, when Beijing invaded to punish Vietnam for its intervention in Cambodia. The border has remained tense since then.

Asked about Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads the United Nations-recognised Cambodian resistance movement, Mr. Thach said he was "not independent."

"He is at the mercy of China and Pol Pot. Which is unfortunate," he added. "The Cambodians must be allowed to sort out their own affairs, without Pol Pot's forces," he said. The only people against this are the Chinese and of course Pol Pot's supporters, said the Vietnamese foreign minister.

He stressed that the United States and Western Europe were also hostile to the Khmer Rouge, who are widely held responsible for the death of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during their ultra-revolutionary rule.

The 16-member U.S. Delegation, led by Congressman G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery, also met Premier Pham Van Dong today, the second day of their visit to discuss the aftermath of the Vietnam war. The departure from Vietnam of Amerasian children born of U.S. fathers and local mothers and re-education camp prisoners were among the subjects to be discussed during the visit, Mr. Montgomery has said. Other main issues, will be agent orange, the defoliant used by U.S. forces, and MIA's, some 2,500 U.S. servicemen still listed as missing, he says. The United States and Vietnam have been holding talks since 1982 on MIA's. After Hanoi, the group is to go on to Ho Chi Minh City -- the former Saigon, Phnom Penh and Vientiane. It is also to make a brief stopover in the Burmese capital, Rangoon, for talks on regional matters at the weekend on its way home.

'VERY TENSE' SITUATION DUE TO BORDER ATTACKS

OW110801 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 11 Dec 84

["Hurrah Ha Tuyen!" -- VNA Headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 11 -- The situation at the Sino-Vietnamese border has of late become very tense due to the escalation of the Chinese nibbling attacks combined with their multi-faceted war of sabotage against the Vietnamese people. Beijing's armed attacks over the recent past were mostly concentrated on the northern border province of Ha Tuyen where they committed numerous crimes against the population since March this year, Beijing has massed many Army Corps and divisions (including the 14th Army Corps which had taken part in China's February 1979 invasion) at positions opposite the province's district of Vi Xuyen, Yen Minh, Dong Van and Meo Vac.

More serious still, the Chinese have recently beefed up this force with another eight divisions from the 13th and 14th Army Corps which also are poised north of the Vietnamese border on other points. Four divisions of this additional force have been deployed across Thanh Thuy village of Vi Xuyen District; one facing Hill 1250 in Yen Minh District; one opposite Hill 1911 in Dong Van District; and two others confronting Hoang Xu Phi village in Xin Man District. As the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN noted, the Chinese force now stationed in the Guangdong and Kuming Military Regions is equivalent to the force China used in its Feb. 1979 invasion of Vietnam.

Meanwhile, China has also intensified their artillery bombardments and intrusions deep into Vietnam's territory, conducted espionage and psywar activities aimed at fomenting subversive acts among the local population. All those acts have further exposed the wicked and brutal nature of the Deng Xiaoping gang to the people in Vietnam's border areas. In Ha Tuyen, as well as in other border provinces, the people and armed forces are keeping high vigilance and standing ready to fight. They have dislodged Chinese troops from three hills they had illegally occupied. On Nov. 28, they attacked the enemy on other hills, killing more than 100 enemy troops and wounding 40 others, heavily damaging eight heavy artillery pieces and mortars, five 12.7-mm machinegunes, four barracks, four troop convoys and a number of watchtowers. Over recent days Ha Tuyen's armed forces and people have continued their attacks, taking back other hills illegally occupied by the enemy.

The Vietnamese people never want to see their or the Chinese people's blood shed for the crazy adventure of Chinese rulers. We always cherish our time-honoured friendship with the Chinese people and wish for a normalization of relations with China in the interest of the two peoples.

Nevertheless, fully aware that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom", our Armed Forces and people are determined to strike back and give due punishment to the Chinese reactionaries, no matter what form their aggression may take -- war of aggression, nibbling attacks, or multi-faceted war of sabotage -- to defend their socialist fatherland.

TO HUU ON STRENGTHENING BORDER PROVINCES

BKL00904 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently held a conference in Hanoi to discuss the implementation of the resolution concerning the six northern border provinces. Attending were the comrades chairmen and vice chairmen of provincial People's Committees, chairmen of provincial Planning Committees, heads of provincial Military Commands, directors of provincial Public Security Services, chairmen of the People's Committees of the districts in the six northern border provinces, representatives of the commands of the Military Regions and Special Military Regions stationed in these provinces, and many key, leading cadres of more than 40 departments, ministries, sectors, and mass organizations at the central level. Comrades To Huu, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee, were also present. Addressing the conferees, Comrade Tu Huu clearly pointed out the important and strategically significant role of the six northern border provinces and the responsibility of the entire party, people, and state apparatus for national defense and socioeconomic development in these provinces. He analyzed the wicked and dangerous character and the perfidious long-term scheme of the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists. The various forms of the war of sabotage waged by them against our country require that the cadres and people throughout the country in general and the people in the border provinces in particular constantly uphold their vigilance and increase their fighting strength in all respects, thereby ensuring victory over the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and his land-grabbing activities. At the same time, they must stand ready to defeat any large-scale war of aggression the enemy may recklessly start.

Dissecting the great economic potentials of the six northern border provinces, Comrade To Huu reminded all the local party organizations and administrations to study and apply the new management mechanism according to the spirit of the resolution of the sixth plenum of the fifth party Central Committee. They should determine the most appropriate direction and the most effective and economically valuable working methods for their production and business operations. They must satisfactorily organize the material and cultural life of the people of various nationalities in the border areas while contributing to the efforts of the rest of the country in caring for every aspect of the living conditions, training, and combat activities of the Armed Forces stationed in these border provinces.

Stressing the responsibility of the rear and the entire country to the front line, Comrade To Huu advised all sectors, levels, and localities to carry out even more satisfactorily the task of propagandizing, promoting, and organizing the movement for the entire country to turn its mind and give assistance to the heroic border. He urged each basic unit, each party cadre and member, and each citizen throughout the country to show an adequate and deep sense of responsibility to the combatants and compatriots who are facing the enemy and enduring combat hardships and sacrifices every hour and every day at the border. Concrete and practical actions must be taken to contribute to consolidating the northern border provinces and turning them into the homeland's impregnable fortresses.

NGUYEN CO THACH INTERVIEW ON ASEAN, ROLE IN PRK

LD080812 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 7 Dec 84

[From the "Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program]

[Text] In Hanoi one of the members of the delegation holding talks with the Hungarian party and state delegation was Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. You will now hear the interview that the Vietnamese politician gave to one of the reporters in President Losonczi's entourage, Zsolt Szalay.

[Begin recording] [Szalay] During the course of our discussions in Hanoi we got the general picture that the situation in the countries of Indochina is now more favorable than it was a few years ago, and this applies to Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos equally. We therefore wanted to touch on one of the most burning issues of the affairs of Indochina, that of the international recognition of Kampuchea and in relation to this the presence of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea. My first question was whether prospects for withdrawing Vietnamese troops had improved since the removal of Pol Pot in 1979.

[Nguyen Co Thach, speaking in English with superimposed Hungarian translation] That is exactly so. From 1982 through 1984 we withdrew part of our forces, and we shall continue to withdraw next year. The situation in Kampuchea has improved a great deal, and the people of Kampuchea will sooner or later be able to defend their own country.

[Szalay] So when can we expect the further withdrawal?

[Nguyen Co Thach] We have not yet decided on the full schedule but there will definitely be a withdrawal.

[Szalay] So far we have heard that the withdrawal of troops will take 5 to 10 years. Are there any conditions for this, or can we assume that by 1995 Vietnamese forces will have been withdrawn no matter what happens?

[Nguyen Co Thach] Within 5 to 10 years we shall have withdrawn the majority of our forces, but not all of them. We will do this because in our opinion the Kampuchean Army needs this time to become capable of defending its country. They are already partly able to take on this responsibility, and within 10 years they will have taken on most of it. In a conversation someone once told me that this period is too long. Why, I asked -- the Americans have in 40 years never said anything about how long they are going to stay in the Philippines, South Korea, Japan, or in the Guantanamo base in Cuba. During the past 40 years we have already been in Kampuchea three times; we have withdrawn twice, and this is the third occasion. The Americans, on the other hand, have never withdrawn from anywhere.

[Szalay] Excuse me, but what are you implying with this statement about being there three times?

[Nguyen Co Thach] First we took part in the war against the French, and after victory we withdrew. Then came the American war, and we withdrew our forces again. This is the third -- how shall I put it -- Chinese war.

[Szalay] Does all this mean, therefore, that withdrawal does not depend on the general situation in Southeast Asia?

[Nguyen Co Thach] We have learned from the experiences of the last 6 years that the decisive factor was the strengthening of the Kampuchean Army. We have committed ourselves to defending it. If they are threatened again we can always go back. We have not, after all, taken on the obligation of not doing this, nor have we made any agreement about withdrawing a significant part of our troops and leaving only small units behind. If some serious threat arises we shall react, but this will not necessarily mean our return.

[Szalay] Recently the question of dialogue between the three countries of Indochina and the Southeast Asian alliance grouping together the capitalist countries, ASEAN, has arisen. How realistic are the hopes that the two sides are getting nearer to each other? We know that ASEAN has not so far recognized the Government of Kampuchea and maintains that Vietnam committed an act of aggression against Kampuchea when it aided in the removal of the Pol Pot regime.

[Nguyen Co Thach] ASEAN has designated Indonesia as its representative, and Vietnam will negotiate on behalf of Indochina. The two sides have agreed to meet, but there is no agreement as far as where and when this will occur. As far as we are concerned, there is no argument between us and certain individual ASEAN member states. We have nothing against the Philippines, and there is no argument between us and Malaysia, Indonesia, or Singapore. In a way, we wouldn't even be in conflict with Thailand, either, if China did not use it against the states of Indochina.

[Szalay] How do you explain the lack of confidence in the relationship between ASEAN and the countries of Indochina?

[Nguyen Co Thach] Over the past 40 years these countries, not counting Indonesia, have collaborated with the imperialists, and now they are collaborating with the reactionary forces against Indochina. Therefore, we do not trust them, and they say they do not trust us. But we have never wanted to harm them. In the past 40 years there have been numerous armed clashes between Indochina and the current ASEAN countries. Since 1975, however, there have been no armed conflicts, and this means that in the past 10 years, even if relations were not too good they were still much better than in the earlier period. There is no military conflict. I believe that the future may bring further significant improvement.

[Szalay] At the United Nations, as shown by recent resolutions, the majority of countries still regard Pol Pot's failed regime as the representative of Kampuchea. What are the chances of this changing in the future?

[Nguyen Co Thach] I believe that in the past 40 years there have also been some changes. As far as China is concerned, for a long time Taiwan was recognized; the People's Republic of China was only admitted after 21 years. At that time China was the victim of injustice, and now it is China that wants to use the UN majority against Indochina. This is rather ridiculous.

[Szalay] In order to stop the fighting along the Kampuchean border you recommended the creation of the demilitarized zones on both sides of the border. In your opinion, have the chances of these recommendations being accepted improved?

[Nguyen Co Thach] First of all, back in 1979 the Thais said that Vietnam threatened them from her bases in Kampuchea. We therefore suggested to them that we should sign a nonaggression pact. They rejected this. We then suggested the creation of demilitarized zones on either side of the border, but they said that they could not withdraw their forces from their side of the border because this would mean that they could not control their own territory and their sovereignty would thus be lost. We then suggested the creation of peace and security zones, which would mean that only the national forces would be able to remain on the Thai and the Kampuchean sides of the border.

The foreign troops would have to be removed, and therefore Pol Pot's group and the refugee camps would have to go. We respect Thailand's sovereignty and their worries connected with this. According to this proposal the Thai troops could stay there; only foreign troops would have to be withdrawn from the border zone. They rejected this. Instead, they suggested that a demilitarized zone be set up only in Kampuchea, 30 kilometers wide on the Kampuchean side of the border, and that a similar security zone be established around the world-famous monument of Angkor Wat, which, as you know, is well within the country. We have to call this proposal one-sided and unequal; what is more, its acceptance would be beamed back by Thai propaganda as if Pol Pot's men controlled the border zone and the area surrounding Angkor Wat. They would say that the Heng Samrin government is not in control of the entire country. In other words, with this proposal Bangkok wants to achieve by diplomatic means what Pol Pot's gangs have failed to achieve by the use of arms.

[Szalay] The various papers often say that among the members of the anti-Kampuchean Government coalition the only acceptable partner for you would be Norodom Sihanouk. What is the truth in this?

[Nguyen Co Thach] This is a mistaken idea. I respect the people of the press, but sometimes they do produce false reports. Since 1979 we have stated categorically that we only recognize the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. We have nothing to do with Sihanouk, and we support the policy of the Kampuchean Government, which condemns Pol Pot and two other members of the antigovernment group, Song San and Sihanouk, because they collaborate with Pol Pot in hindering the rebirth of Kampuchea.

[Szalay] So you do not consider Sihanouk a possible negotiating partner?

[Nguyen Co Thach] We agree with the Kampuchean Government in that we condemn Sihanouk and Song San. At the same time, we support the policy that if someone breaks with Pol Pot, that person should be able to claim his right as a Kampuchean citizen. In other words, that that person should be able to vote and should be electable. [end recording]

TRUONG CHINH DISCUSSES ECONOMY, HUNGARIAN TIES

LD081858 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 8 Dec 84

[From "168 Hours" program]

[Excerpts] My colleague, Szolt Szalay ... who was special correspondent on the Hungarian party and state delegation tour to Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos had the opportunity to interview leaders of three Indochinese countries. Truong Chinh, chairman of the Vietnamese Council of State spoke to members of the press entourage after his meeting with Pal Losonczi, and answered our colleague's questions. We are now broadcasting some important excerpts from this interview:

[Begin recording] [Szalay] The essence of my question is how you would describe the results achieved since unification -- since 1976.

[Truong Chinh in Vietnamese with superimposed translation] After the historic spring victory of 1975, which led to the liberation of South Vietnam and to the reunification of the country, the Vietnamese people mobilized all their power with a revolutionary zeal in order to restore the economy and rebuild the country. We fulfilled the most recent 5-year plan and we will do everything to ensure that the present plan is implemented successfully.

Alongside the efforts and significant achievements, however, we still have severe difficulties in the economic sphere. We have too little experience in economic management and this is partly because we decided to follow the socialist path directly by omitting the capitalist development stage in an economy which is essential based on the production of small-scale goods. The material and technical base of our economy is impoverished and backward. The reason for this is the damage from the 30-year war and the fact that Vietnam continues today to be the victim of the sabotage and aggression waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in unison with U.S. imperialists. We must surmount these difficulties gradually.

[Szalay] Summing up the achievements and problems, in your view what are your country's prospects in the coming decade?

[Truong Chinh] Ten years is rather a short period in a nation's history. Vietnam now concentrates its efforts to defeat the great difficulties of socialist construction and at the same time to oppose the war of attrition waged by the hegemonists and expansionists of Peking in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists. We are realists, but we have faith in the future. We have faith in the talents of the Vietnamese people, the people who always proved their fighting spirit and commitment to defend and build this country.

[Szalay] With the completion of Hungarian-Vietnamese talks how would you sum up your impressions on the visit of the Hungarian party and state delegation?

[Truong Chinh] The visit of the Hungarian delegation led by Comrade Pal Losonczi was a great success as witnessed by several documents signed now, especially the friendship and cooperation treaty which opens up a new era in the relations between our peoples. At the same time, the document is an expression of the fighting solidarity, fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two states and two peoples and it expresses our active contribution to the strengthening of the socialist community and to the struggle of the peoples of the world for the attainment of the noble goals of our age. [end recording]

TO HUU RECEIVES BULGARIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION

OW101944 Hanoi VAN in English 1512 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 10 -- To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received the delegation of Bulgaria's Cultural Committee led by its vice-president Prof. Peyo Berbenliev, now on a visit here for the "Bulgarian cultural days" in Vietnam. Present on this occasion were Nong Quoc Chan, vice minister of culture and head of the organizing committee of the "Bulgarian cultural days" in Vietnam, and Bulgarian Ambassador Philip Markov.

To Huu brought out the fine development of the friendship and co-operation between Vietnam and Bulgaria, especially in the cultural field. He recalled the close relationship between Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh and Bulgarian President G. Dimitrov in the Comintern which, he said, was the source of close feelings and the soul of friendship between the two nations. To Huu expressed his sincere thanks to the Bulgarian party, government and people for their valuable assistances and support to the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defence.

In reply Peyo Berbenliev expressed his wish for further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and briefed To Huu on his delegation's activities in the Bulgarian cultural days in Vietnam.

AUSTRALIAGOVERNMENT'S NUCLEAR TEST BAN STANCE CRITICIZED

BK101324 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The federal opposition has said Australia could lost its chance to make a contribution towards the United States' arms control policy. The opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr MacKellar, described as depressing reports that the United States had complained about Australia's support for a ban on all nuclear testing.

The U.S. Embassy in Canberra is reported to have lodged a formal low-level protest with the prime minister, Mr Hawke, about calls for a comprehensive test ban treaty. Both the Prime Minister's Office and American Embassy spokesman would not comment on the report. However, Mr MacKellar said the report had to be seen against the background of faction fighting in the government. Mr MacKellar said that if Australia departed from fair-minded comments to appease factional interests and threatened the United States -- as he claimed the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, had done -- then Australia would lose the opportunity to make a contribution to American arms control policy.

HAWKE MAKES 'MAJOR RESHUFFLE' OF CABINET

BK110923 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has made a major reshuffle of his ministry for the government's second term following the 1 December election. The changes affect most of the 27-man ministry and involve an expansion of cabinet from 15 to 17 members. Among the main changes are new ministers for trade, defense, immigration, and a new attorney general. The Industry and Commerce Ministry has been expanded to include technology. A new Community Services Department is set up, and the Defense Support Department has been abolished.

The new trade minister is the former finance minister, Mr Dawkins. He replaces the deputy prime minister, Mr Bowen, who leaves trade to become attorney general. The former resources and energy minister, Senator Walsh, becomes finance minister, and the former attorney general, Senator Evans, moves to resources and energy. The defense minister, Mr Scholes, has been severely demoted to become minister for territories and is replaced by Mr Beazley, previously aviation minister.

Despite the major reshuffle of portfolios, the membership of the ministry remains the same as the first Hawke government. All ministers and leaders of the government were reelected to their positions unopposed at a meeting of the Labor Party caucus earlier today. The portfolio changes were then decided by the prime minister.

Radio Australia's Canberra correspondent, (Theo Cumming), says the changes were made to remove some ministers from sensitive portfolios where they were considered to have made damaging mistakes. These were the attorney general, Senator Evans, the defense minister, Mr Scholes, and the immigration minister, Mr West.

MOKHTAR ON PNG RELATIONS, TRADE WITH PRC

BK071527 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that the repatriation of Indonesian border crossers of Irian Jayan origin from Papua New Guinea can be implemented without a verification team if the PNG Government finds it impossible to provide the Indonesian verification team with security assurances. Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta today, Mokhtar said that the Indonesian Government was still awaiting detailed assurances from PNG on the protection of the team.

The repatriation of some 9,000 border crossers from PNG, which had been scheduled to be implemented at the end of November 1984, has been delayed indefinitely following an attack on an Indonesian verification team in Black Water Camp in late October.

Replying to a question from a newsmen on whether he will discuss the matter with the PNG foreign minister who will stop over in Jakarta next week, Mokhtar said that this will be impossible as PNG Foreign Minister Namaliu will be in Jakarta for only a few hours. Namaliu will stop over in Jakarta next Wednesday on his way home from Belgium to Sydney, Australia. His arrival will coincide with that of South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong who will pay an official visit to Indonesia.

On Sino-Indonesian direct trade relations Mokhtar said that the policy had already been approved. The technical implementation may be carried out step by step. The Indonesian foreign minister added that a trade agreement between Indonesian and PRC businessmen in Guangzhou on 24 November was an example of the steps toward these relations.

PAPERS WELCOME BORDER AGREEMENT WITH MALAYSIA

BK071007 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Press Review]

[Text] The 13th meeting of the Indonesian-Malaysian General Border Committee in Yogyakarta has laid a foundation for future strategic cooperation between the two countries. The results of the meeting are embodied in a document signed by General L.B. Murdani of Indonesia and Datuk Musa Hitam of Malaysia.

MERDEKA says that the broad nature of the security agreement reflects the two countries' strong desire to develop the increasingly high consciousness of various problems related to each country's existence. These concern not only security and strategic aspects but also efforts to prevent threats to their economic, social, ideological, and cultural systems. According to MERDEKA, Indonesia and Malaysia have moved to open new horizons in promoting their fundamental mutual security interests.

In this respect, ANGKATAN BERSENJATA writes that such determination and goodwill are a good-neighborly principle not only for Indonesia and Malaysia but for all countries around us. ANGKATAN BERSENJATA is convinced that with cooperation based on determination for goodneighborliness, we will be able to preserve peace in the framework of enhancing regional resilience.

BERITA YUDHA feels that the new agreement reached during the 13th meeting of the Indonesian-Malaysian General Border Committee reflects continuous attention to border problems. ANGKATAN BERSENJATA [as heard] hopes that joint operations expanded to cover the land, sea, and air borders will be steadily developed and enhanced so that the security and stability of Indonesia and Malaysia in particular, and Southeast Asia in general, will be maintained.

MALAYSIAMUSA, INDONESIA'S MURDANI SIGN BORDER PACT

BK060208 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Malaysia and Indonesia have an agreement to broaden security cooperation to include combatting smuggling and dadah [drug] trafficking. The security cooperation will involve land, sea, and air operations, the agreement on these matters was signed between both countries at the end of the 13th General Border Committee meeting in Yogyakarta.

Under the agreement, border security operations will stretch from the Straits of Malacca to East Kalimantan. They will involve the Malaysian and Indonesian Armed Forces, Police, Air Forces, and Navies. Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, who is also the minister of home affairs, and the Indonesian Armed Forces chief, Tan Sri General Benni Murdani, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective government. [Words indistinct] (Norman Taib) reports from Yogyakarta that the agreement also provides for the setting up of a joint committee to look into socioeconomic activities along the border between the two countries. Datuk Musa Hitam told a news conference that Malaysia and Indonesia had identified socioeconomic development projects in the border areas. These areas are where the so-called North Kalimantan Communist Party is active.

PRIME MINISTER MAHATHIR ON 4-DAY TOUR OF LIBYA

For Libyan and Malaysian media coverage of the 4-day visit to Libya of Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed, including the meetings with Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau, see the the North Africa section of the 10 December Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

OFFICIAL CHARGES PARTY RECEIVING FOREIGN SUPPORT

BK081034 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 0900 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] The government is observing the activities of certain foreign countries extending financial aid to political parties in the country to determine whether the aid is intended to create opposition to government policies to make them fail. Should the intent be such, the government will not hesitate to take appropriate steps against anyone involved, irrespective of his status.

The deputy home affairs minister, Mr Radzi Sheikh Ahmad, disclosed this today at a dialogue session in Ipoh. He said that the government is aware of the activities of an opposition party that receives foreign aid as well as the country that extends the aid on the basis of upholding Islamic religious laws. He also touched on communist activities by saying that the current underground communist activities in the country are being carried out in intensive programs defined according to religion. This is aimed at attracting the interest and sympathy of the Islamic community, especially Malays. Among the activities that have been identified are the circulation of religious brochures and the broadcasting of religious programs on the Clandestine Voice of Malayan Democracy Radio.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

10,000 at Manila Rally

OW110039 Tokyo KYODO in English 0030 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Manila, Dec. 10 KYODO -- Anti-riot police and constabulary troops stopped 10,000 anti-government demonstrators from marching to the headquarters of the Armed Forces Monday in protest of continued human rights violations in the Philippines. On the 36th anniversary of the universal declaration of human rights, about 1,000 police and constabulary troops blocked the marchers' path about a kilometer from the military headquarters on the main highway northeast of Manila. The standoff created a gigantic traffic snarl along the 25-kilometer highway during the early evening rush hour.

A minor skirmish erupted when firemen hosed the front ranks of the demonstrators by "mistake." The demonstrators threw rocks and bottles at the advancing police, but no one on both sides was reported injured even though a home-made bomb exploded near police ranks.

In a half-page manifesto published in the newspaper, BULLETIN TODAY, lawyers and religious, student, labor and leaders of the urban poor said the Filipino people "mourn" human rights day because the government has "failed to honor its commitment" to those rights since it signed the declaration 36 years ago. They said, however, that there is also cause to "celebrate" because "Filipinos are now engaging the regime in a relentless fight to gain their basic freedom and human rights and end dictatorial rule" despite "state terrorism."

The leaders also blamed the United States Government for the 19-year, one-man rule of President Ferdinand Marcos, which draws military and economic support from Washington.

The demonstrators dispersed on their own after nearly three hours of on-and-off negotiations failed to result in an agreement with police to allow them to march to the Armed Forces Headquarters. A police official, however, conceded that the marchers had achieved a "psychological victory" in Monday afternoon's demonstration. A rally leader also expressed satisfaction, saying "We have made our point."

Quezon, Cebu Rallies

HK110402 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Some 15,000 defiant demonstrators caused a massive traffic jam yesterday afternoon as they occupied both lanes of the Epifanio de los Santos Avenue in front of the farmers' market in Cubao, Quezon City. The demonstrators stood up to shield-and truncheon-bearing policemen of the Northern Police District and refused to disperse or budge even under a 5-minute water jetting from fire trucks. The 2-hour drama ended at 7:10 in the evening after talks between Northern Police District Superintendent Brig. Gen. Celestino Rosca and rally leader Jose Canto of the Coalition of Organizations for the Restoration of Democracy. The demonstrators peacefully dispersed after Rosca ordered his men to fall back 100 meters from their original position.

The multi-sectoral group calling themselves the Human Rights Advocates intended to protest the gross violation of human rights in the country. Vehicles moved bumper-to-bumper as far south as Makati and Kamias on the north, and many were able to skirt the jam by taking to the lateral roads; but those directly behind the demonstrators and the police barricades were trapped for 2 hours.

Human Rights Day was also celebrated in Cebu City with marches and rallies in three different areas of the city. Some 2,000 Cebuanos who call themselves human rights defenders participated in the Tabounok and Gaisano rallies. The first rally was held at Tabunok, Talisay, at 1000 in the morning. Then the participants marched to Gaisano department stores for a minirally at 1300. The main rally was scheduled for 1600.

LAWYERS BOYCOTT PROTESTS JUDICIARY 'SUBSERVIENCE'

OW101435 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 10 Dec 84

[From the "Newswatch program; Jose Carlos video report, including interviews with Manila Executive Judge Alfredo Cruz, and Sandiganbayan Presiding Justice Manuel Pamaran]

[Excerpt] Most court cases in Metro Manila proceeded as scheduled before the start today of a 2-day boycott of the courts by lawyers belonging to 22 organizations led by Mabini [Movement of Attorneys for Brotherhood, Integrity, and Nationalism]. The boycott is in protest against what they claim was the subservience of the judiciary to the Marcos regime and the slow action or inaction on civil rights violation cases.

MARCOS' ACCELERATED SECURITY PLAN DETAILED

HK101315 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Dec 84 pp 1, 20

[By Jose de Vera]

[Text] President Marcos ordered yesterday an accelerated implementation of security plans for each city and town to counter subversive activities.

The chief executive directed Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to hold tomorrow another meeting with top military leaders led by Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, acting Armed Forces chief of staff, to work out how the security plans could be speedily carried out.

At the cabinet meeting held in Malacanang Saturday, where the major service commanders -- Ramos, PC-INP chief; Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas, Army; Maj Gen. Vicente M. Piccio, Air Force; and Read Admiral Simeon Alejandro,, Navy -- were present, the president ordered all field commanders to enforce "a no compromise policy against those openly fighting the government and the people."

The president's order came close on the heels of the reports he received that the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), have escalated their activities in many parts of the country.

In his recent visits of frontline troops in Regions VI and VIII (western and eastern Visayas, respectively); and Regions IX, XI and XII (Mindanao), Ramos was told by field commanders that subversives have stepped up their activities that included recruitment, collection of taxes under their so-called "progressive taxation system;" liquidation of public officials down to the level of barangay captains; ambush and attack of military and para-military outposts.

Ramos was told that where subversives employed "small unit operations" of say five to eight men before, they are now employing between 100 and 200 fully armed in their operation.

The security plan for the city and town which the chief executive wanted implemented speedily, was prepared and recommended by Ramos. Mr Marcos has approved the plan which Ramos presented during the cabinet meeting.

The plan calls for common integrated action of various elements in the community under the leadership of the mayor.

According to Ramos, each town and city will develop a security plan of its own which will involve not only the military, but also everybody who can help in the counter-insurgency effort. He told the president that the military is working with local officials in the development of this security plan.

He said that in addition to those in uniform, such as the Civilian Home Defense Force and police agents, security guards, reservists, licensed firearms-holders and lawyers, will become part of the security plan.

The president has indicated his desire to have another meeting of the military leaders during cabinet meetings.

Enrile informed the president at the cabinet meeting that there is a plan to call a conference of the Executive Committee of the National Security Council. He said: "We will work out a plan on how to coordinate the various ministries in this counter-insurgency effort so that we can recommend to the president the things that must be done in the field in line with the suggestions of the acting AFP chief."

The president directed Ramos and Enrile to work out the details with the Executive Committee. He told Enrile and Ramos: "I want you to follow this up so that there will be no more compromises that can only hurt the government."

VIRATA MEETS SOUTH KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER

OW102257 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 10 Dec 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Visiting South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong called on his Philippine counterpart at Padre Faura this morning to discuss matters of bilateral and regional significance. In a closed door meeting with Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino, Yi reportedly took up major issues of common concern, including ways of further strengthening relations between the two countries. Minister Yi is on a tour of Southeast Asian countries, and his next stop is Indonesia.

Earlier, the South Korean foreign minister laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Filipino Soldiers and the Monument of Philippine Expeditionary Forces to Korea. Minister Yi paid his respects to the dead Filipino soldiers, especially who were members of the (?deathdog) forces in Korea.

MARCOS EXPRESSES OPTIMISM FOR LOAN REQUEST

HK101054 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] President Marcos says he is confident that foreign creditors will approve the entire \$11 billion loan requested by the Philippines for its national recovery program. The president made this statement after receiving Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez' report regarding their negotiations abroad.

Virata and Fernandez reported that they obtained commitments from banks in Europe, the United States and Japan who will grant 90 percent of the loan as follows: \$925 million in new money and \$3 billion in trade facilities. They said the IMF will also grant the entire \$630 million standby credit after the bank's meeting which will be held on 14 December.

According to Virata, the \$11 billion loan package is composed of \$925 million in new money, \$3 billion for a revolving trade facility, and the restructuring of the country's present debt of \$5.8 billion, and other loans from 483 foreign banks, as well as the restructuring of the \$1.1 billion official debt from the Paris Club [as heard].

The president expressed hope that the entire \$11 billion financial package will be approved during the coming Paris Club meeting on 19-20 December. Virata and Fernandez will leave again on 16 December to attend this meeting.

OPPOSITION FILES PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION BILL

OW102301 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 10 Dec 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Eight opposition MP's today filed a new parliamentary bill on presidential succession. Under the Constitution, when the disability of the president is permanent, the vice president shall take over the presidency.

In the new succession bill, if such disability occurs before the presidential election of 1987, the speaker of the Batasan or -- in case of his incapacity or refusal to serve -- the speaker pro tempore shall act as president until a president and a vice president are elected.

NEW 'HUMANIST' POLITICAL PARTY ESTABLISHED

HK110400 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2230 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] There is a new political party in the country. The new party is called the Humanist Party of the Philippines. It was organized during a forum held at the University of the Philippines. According to the party's founders, the party will set forth proposals for the solution of the country's problems.

TIMES JOURNAL ASSESSES 'MILITARY PROBLEM'

HK101316 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 10 Dec 84 p 4

[Editorial: "The Military Problem"]

[Text] It is not so much the concern over succession to the presidency which is bothering not only a bipartisan group in the Batasang Pambansa but many people as well, but the fear of a possible military takeover.

The man in the street talks about the matter no end. The members of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan in the Batasan whisper about it; the opposition openly discusses it.

Neither is it what some enemies of the administration say about President Marcos. The president is respected by people who say that he should not be blamed for everything. It is the military that worries most citizens .

Martial law unleashed the superior power of the man in uniform. Kept in leash in pre-martial law days, he was unloosed after martial law was declared to keep dissidents under control and prevent the spread of subversion.

It is true that before President Marcos imposed martial rule on the country, the Armed Forces were the poor cousin of the civilian government official and employ. Even their housing was neglected.

The president corrected all the past deficiencies, gave the soldiers good housing and benefits and increased their number while providing them with adequate and superior fire-power.

Newspaper stories and the records will show however, that while a good number of military men and officers are dedicated to serving the country and its people, many others are as avaricious and grasping as their civilian counterparts. Many cases of smuggling of logs, goods and contraband indicate the work of military minds. In a large number of bank holdups, the robbers showed precision movements which could have been carried out by one of two possible groups the military or the subversives.

There is much talk about some high-ranking officers in the Armed Forces living beyond their means. Some own homes which they could not have acquired on their salaries. Others live beyond their means, as shown by their presence in expensive hotels. Most officers, even captains and sometimes even those of lower ranks, own cars.

Abuses have been reported time and again. While not all of these should be attributed to the military because of the tendency of communist groups to exaggerate, still they are there and they appear to be increasing.

What makes matters more apparent is the developing intramurals between some groups in the military, as in the recent clash between units of the presidential security command and military agents of the Ministry of Finance over reported smuggled goods in a Makati warehouse. This incident, and there are many more like them, only shows how powerful the military has become.

Martial law has been lifted, it is true. But the man with the gun still holds sway and he makes it known in more ways than one. Could it be a reason why some airport reporters withdrew their earlier statements about pressure brought to bear on them by the military on the day Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr. was killed? Could it also be the reason for the withdrawal of many signatories to the complaint about the Quezon Province abuses?

President Marcos must curb the military and keep it in the direction its was originally set to follow. He has a good acting chief of staff in Lt. Gen. Didel Ramos. He should give General Ramos the authority to straighten out his subordinates, officers and men, and to weed out the bad eggs. In a democracy, the military is subordinate to the civil administration, not superior to it.

KBL MEMBERS DENY CLAIM OF INSECURITY IN MINDANAO

HK080553 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Two leading KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] Batasan members have disputed the claim of opposition Assemblyman Homobono Adaza that Mindanao is no longer safe. Members of Parliament (Carlos Pahelo) of North Cotabato and Jose Zubiri of Bukidnon said the violent incident cited by Adaza in his speech before the assembly were isolated cases. Zubiri said Adaza should stop scaring the people by picturing Mindanao as being in chaos.

[Begin Zubiri recording] Your honor, if you would just follow the newspapers every day, it seems that no one is safe in our region in Mindanao, and Mr Speaker, I would like to deny this, because I also come from the province of Bukidnon, which is part of Mindanao, and I go around without any bodyguards, without anybody. And sometimes they would say that it is unsafe more for people who are members of the KBL, and I am the KBL, and I go around without anybody, and up to this moment, God wills it, I am still alive. Mr Speaker, Your Honor, I tell you this, that the situation in Mindanao is not as bad as it has been pictured by the gentleman from Camiguin. [end recording]

COLUMNIST ON NPA 'TENTACLES' IN DAVAO CITY

HK100219 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 9 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by Serafim C. Ledesma Jr: "In Davao City: Forget Your Rights If You Want To Live in Peace"]

[Text] Davao is in the eye of a storm. There is political factionalism. The tentacles of the New People's Army are daily growing stronger. People are indifferent towards the military, an attitude resulting from the successful propaganda of the communists against the Army and the presence of scalawags in the military. Corruption and ineffectiveness in the local government have all helped to bring this once peaceful place on the brink of disaster.

One must consider all the social political and economic ills that have transformed Davao into a veritable arena of violent crimes and insurgency. While the military establishment appears to be the favorable whipping boy of the public, the fact remains that many social ills ended up becoming "military" problems because politicians and priests failed miserably to contain the very crises that they themselves had created and abetted.

As a journalist, I have often faced the problem of value judgement. I have written many crime stories. The death toll and the grim facts can neither be ignored or toned down without sacrificing objectivity. Hoteliers and businessmen who before complained and marched in the streets to protest the so-called curtailment of the freedom of the press now object to the gory stories which depict Davao in a state of civil war. They wanted protest but now that protest has turned into violence and is hurting them, they don't know whom to blame.

While the sad state of the economy is the principal reason for the breakdown of peace and order in the country, political strife, years of government neglect, meddling theologians and wanton corruption in both private and government enterprises have handed over success to the advocates of insurgency and violence in this region.

In retrospect, Davao City had the longest unresolved mayoralty election stalemate which signalled the divisiveness of the electorate and disenchantment of the people. Political persecution here is commonplace. Influential leaders who wanted to make Davao their personal preserve coerced those with some power in their government positions to obliterate legitimate opposition. Because they too hanker for power, the opposition has thought nothing of entering into temporary alliance with the radical elements, hoping that when they finally grab power they can later settle their ideological differences. The recent transport strike in Davao City saw known political figures acting as fronts and mouthpieces of an invisible army delivering threats to defiant drivers and the public. Political opportunists created an anxiety that paralyzed public transport, aggravating further hard times and hardships.

The social turmoil brought on by politics has been exploited by communist ideologues and propagandists. Despite the growing menace of civil strife, even the victims of the NPA's coercive taxation refuse to decide which really is the real threat -- the scalawags in the military, or the sparrows of the NPA.

Meanwhile, in the suburbs of Davao City, the invisible government is already exacting a regular tax from farmers, sari-sari stores, doctors, and giant corporations.

Unlike the BIR [Bureau of Inland Revenue] where the government invented an animal called the examiner who determines how much of your tax due must go to the Treasury and how much to him as his commission, the NPA assessment is simplistic, systematic, and final, you can't negotiate.

With the BIR, when a taxpayer refuses to pay the bribe, he gets the book. With the NPA, he gets the bomb. A taxpayer coerced by the BTR may hit back at a revenue crook by filing a complaint with the ombudsman. With the NPA you either leave town or confront each other with a gun. The BIR says your taxes go to infrastructure. The NPA says it is to sustain their campaign to liberate the masses from "imperialism," "feudalism," and "bureaucratic capitalism."

At present, nobody talks openly of the NPA taxation. Fr. Rudy Malasmas of Ateneo, however, told me that many farmers in Toril, Junoy, and Calinan are already taxed. My own guess is that 80 percent of the doctors in Davao City are contributing to the "cause." Many agricultural, mining and wood-based corporations in Davao del Norte dutifully pay their tax assessments, not to the government but to the NPA. Acting AFP Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos expressed deep concern over the secret contributions these giant corporations make to the enemy. He acknowledged that the support hurts the government because the funds raised locally are used to buy firearms from abroad and to fight the government forces.

The "donors" have no recourse, however. They have to stay in business, either yield or flee. So far, the military cannot stop taxation by the NPA. Because of lack of equipment and facilities like communications system, choppers, and rations, soldiers prefer to stay in the barracks. City high school teachers are better off because they received hazard pay on top of their salaries but the soldiers are sometimes forced to forage because of their meager income and that is where the problem starts.

In downtown Davao City, people are getting killed and nobody knows by whom. Therefore, my advice to friends is: Forget your rights if you want to live here in peace. Humility to some may be a pill too bitter to take, but its results are sweeter than all the risks -- you live longer.

Pray.

AIR FORCE CHIEF ORDERS RETURN TO BASIC TRAINING

OW111259 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Dec 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Philippine Air Force Chief General Vicente Piccio today ordered a return to basic military training in a move to improve the image of the men and officers of his command.

Piccio issued the order during a command conference with all his commanders at the Villamor Air Base in Pasay City. Piccio stressed that all Air Force personnel who are showing signs of deterioration will have to retrain in basic military knowledge and discipline. Among the mandatory actions and subject matters to be taken during the retraining are drills and morning formations, reading of the articles of war, general orders, and weekly troops formation and education.

General Piccio's order is in response to current criticism against misbehaving men in uniform.

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12 Dec 1984

